PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Vessels and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.
MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,658.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
ATURDAY -30 P. M. 1902.				
4th Mch	MOOLTAN	9631		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
25th "	ARABIA	7903		
31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6525		
2nd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
8th "	PERSIA	7951		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
22nd "	MOOLTAN	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9605
6th "	CALEDONIA	7503		
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912		
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911

Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is requested to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 493 and Rs. 576.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

Chase rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.
BERTHS Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
CORNELIA	5,422	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,982	M. Daboovich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Baleovich	1st Apr. 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillinher	16th Apr. 1909
CORNELIA	5,422	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,982	M. Daboovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Baleovich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
HELVETIA	5,199	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
VORWAERTS	5,990	S. Belcaro	27th Apr. 1909
CROATIA	7,586	G. Raicich	29th May 1909

Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Calais: the St. Gothard and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE wishing at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	7999	G. Bergagliau	26th Mar. 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy,
Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via. about
LHASA	3,171	Mon 1st Mar.	11 a.m. P D & C*
DUMRA	1,695	Thur 4th Mar.	9 a. m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	3,171	Fri. 5th Mar.	6 a.m † (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,936 tons, on MONDAY, 1st Mar, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly)

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th Mar. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 13th Mar

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Maritime Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

1st March, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels:	Tons:	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,374	Barillon	18th Mar. 1909
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Galoppet	15th Apr. "
DUMBEA	6,665	Boyer	13th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Barotge	10th June "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,373	Barillon	5th Aug. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS are also available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the American Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Barotge	9th Mar. 1909,
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	23rd Apl. 1909.

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD
Agent.

Albert Building Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4340	D. Magnarini	15th Mar. 1909.
R RUBATTINO	4,660	L Manchini	15th Apr. 1909.
D. BALDUINO	4,900	D. Maganzini	15th May 1909

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 395	Rs. 185
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. (68; 2nd Class Rs. 559 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at anyport *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belotto	17th Mar. 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pachoi	17th Apr. 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Balsito	17th May 1909.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT,

No. 69 HORNBY ROAD.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! MARVEL UPON MARVEL! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION,

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for purifying and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, [illegible] and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 & 5/-. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

Messrs. S. J. KEYNER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are awaited to be executed.*

QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS KEYNER LONDON.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Cebu,	San Francisco,
Calcutta,	Shanghai,	City of Mexico,
Hongkong,	Yokohama,	Washington,
Canton,	Colon,	Panama,
Manila,	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, ESQ., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, ESQ (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY,	HONGKONG,	RANGOON.
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON,
BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW,	PENANG,	YLOILO,

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggar.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewai Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs 1,99,999 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BOMBAY RACES—1909.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULARS AT REDUCED PRICES.
EXCEEDS THE MAGNIFYING POWER OF ANY BINOCULAR EXTANT.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 20.
Linear magnification 6 ×. Surface magnification 36 ×.
Actual field of vision 6·7°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. 100.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 30.
Linear magnification 9 ×. Surface magnification 81 ×.
Actual field of view 4·4°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. 115.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 40.
Linear magnification 12 ×. Surface magnification 144 ×.
Actual field of view 3·4°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC BINOCULAR.
A thoroughly sound Binocular of London-make. Magnification 9 ×.
Rs. 75.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.
For Field, Marine or Opera.
Rs. 26.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES

furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c

OFFICES AND WORKS

Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL
POONA.

Select Hotel for European Gentry only.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Gray Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE KING.

ALWAYS IN FRONT.

LIPTONS TEA.

3 STANDARD BLENDS

RED LABEL ... ... As. 12 per pound tin.
BLUE LABEL ... ... Re. 1 „
YELLOW LABEL ... ... Rs. 1-2 „

THESE three **TEAS** Stand

Unrivalled for quality.

YOU ENSURE VALUE
BY
PURCHASING ANY OF THEM.
IF YOUR STOREMAN
IS OUT OF STOCK DO NOT BE
PUT OFF WITH SOMETHING
"Just as Good."
Insist on
LIPTONS ONLY.
There is no other **TEA**
"JUST AS GOOD"

THE BOMBAY OFFICE OF LIPTON SUPPLY ALL TRADERS WHO WISH TO STOCK.

LIPTONS Ltd.,
LIPTONS BUILDING,
Apollo Street, **BOMBAY.**
NICOLL ROAD, KARACHI.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "HIMALAYA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Coy.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 6th proximo, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 27th February, 1909.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 1st March to 10th March, 1909, both days inclusive.

FOR THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

BOMBAY TWELFTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 6TH MARCH, 1909.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 1st March, 1909.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
BOMBAY, 25TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI GOOLBAI DORABJI MISTRY daughter of REJONJI NOWROJI MISTRY the executrix of the Will of BAI COOVERBAI widow of EDALJI FRAMJI DHONDY has contracted to sell to our clients the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 14 K Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements dwelling houses godowns and sheds standing thereon situate lying and being at Churni Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement, 1026 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Collectors Old No. 267 New N. A. 1843, Old Survey No. 137 and New Survey No. 2 A 8042 and in the Books of the Municipality under Ward D. Nos. 1167 and 1168 Street Nos. 1 and 2 Churni Road and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North partly by the aforesaid Churni Road and partly by the property belonging to the Bombay Municipality on or towards the South by the property belonging to the Trustees of the Bombay Pinjrapole on or towards the East by the property of Nena Yeshwant Vishnu and on or towards the West by the property of Hormusji Jiwanji Todiwalla and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the said Vendor.—Dated this 27th day of February, 1909.

BICKNELL MERWANJI & ROMER,
Purchasers Attorneys.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on WEDNESDAY 10th March, 1909, for the SUPPLY of TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY PAIRS of BULLOCKS as under:—

Two hundred pairs of Bullocks of 12-2 hands and upwards and fifty pairs of 12 to 12-2 hands.

The Bullocks should not be over 7 years of age and should be of sound condition. Only such of the Animals as are passed by the Veterinary Officer of the Health Department subject to the approval of the Health Officer or such other Officer as may be deputed by him will be accepted.

The Examination and selection of the animals will be made either at Poona or Kirkee or at Bombay and if the examination and selection is made either at Poona or Kirkee, the contractor shall arrange to despatch to Bombay at his own cost and risk such of the bullocks as have been approved by the Veterinary Inspector of the Health Department and the Health Officer or such other Officer as may be deputed by him. All arrangements regarding the place for the collection and examination of bullocks should be made by the contractors. The number of bullocks collected for examination should not at any time be less than fifty pairs. The delivery at Bombay should be at the Municipal Dhobiwala ground. The whole supply should be made within two months of the date on which the intimation of acceptance of the tender is given to the tenderer. The Health Officer shall arrange the dates of examination and selection of bullocks.

A deposit of Rs 925 only to bear no interest must be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of lodging tender which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal or of refusal to sign the contract. The amount will in the case of successful tenderers be retained as the contract deposit and will bear no interest.

Payment for the bullocks supplied will be made in lots of 50 or more pairs on receipt of proper certified bills in triplicate, but the payment for the first 50 pairs will not be made unless a further supply of 50 pairs is received i.e., the payment due for 50 pairs will be held as security for the due fulfilment of contract and will be subject to same condition as the deposit of Rs. 925.

The successful tenderer shall have to pay the full stamp duty on the contract and the charges for executing it.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Office,
Bombay, 27th February, 1909.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

CONVERSAZIONE, OPEN to MEMBERS only, will be held in the Town Hall on TUESDAY, March 2nd, at 9-30 P.M. under the patronage of H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Subscription and collection for membership (each member may bring two lady guests) should be sent to the Honorary Secretary, Prof. G.V. Muller, M.A., Elphinstone College, Bombay. List day for receiving picture is FRIDAY next, Feb. 26th, at the Town Hall.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished, Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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FAIRY BOWERY,
OTHERWISE KNOWN AS
THE PAINLESS SURGICAL ROOM.
AT THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION?
This Room will delight the young and old, so walk up everybody please.

BOMBAY
MEDICAL CONGRESS
EXHIBITION, 1909.

THE EXHIBITION
WILL BE OPEN DAILY,
from 4 P.M. to 11-30 P.M.

The Exhibition is held in specially constructed Buildings after the Indo-Saracenic style of Architecture and comprises a varied Collection of Exhibits including Medical, Surgical, Sanitary, Building, Paving, Drainage, and Ventilating Appliances, Foods, Drugs and Toilet requisites, &c., &c.

Two Military Bands will perform daily on weekdays in the afternoon and evening.

In addition there will be daily a series of well selected side-shows including,—

The Excelsior Cinematograph, Bandman's Egyptian Theatre, Switch-Back Railway with Tunnels, Laughing Gallery, Fairy Bower Panorama, Maze Optical Delusions, Equatorial Telescope, Fish Pond, etc.

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RETIRING ROOM " "

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Coupon Book holders intending to bring their friends will be admitted on surrender of as many tickets as the number in the party.

PRICE OF ADMISSION.

Adults one Rupee each; Children, Nurses in uniforms, Soldiers and Sailors half price; weekly Coupon Books five rupees each (admitting for seven days); Season Coupon Books ten Rupees each (admitting for three weeks from opening date); Family Coupon Books fifteen Rupees each (admitting one adult and one lady or two children for three weeks from opening date.)

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THE MOST NOVEL SHOW IN THE EXHIBITION.

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THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., LL. AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

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ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and avoiding heating. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

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HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE. A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 553, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

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RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mace Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

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WORTH NOTING.—We are CLEARING during this week an odd lot of Gentlemen's Shirts, Socks, Ties, Boots, etc., at greatly reduced prices, worth inspection.—ASQUITH & LORD, LTD., Bombay.

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WANTED AT ONCE, an experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER having long service, on personality with certificates to Messrs. JAMNADAS BROTHERS, Ohhipi Chawl, out Fort.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 13 per annum inclusive of postage.

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BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to firms abroad.
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NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy. The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 or cash in advance, including delivery.

NOTICE.

THE SALE
- - OF - -
ANCIENT CHINA
- - AND - -
JAPANESE CURIOSITIES

will take place
THIS DAY, MONDAY,
1st March, at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.),
in the Room adjoining
MESSRS. JOST & Co.,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
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Total Funds Exceed £18,332,000
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IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with
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THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.
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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Receipts during the Week, Imperial Imports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

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MEN WANTED—A remarkable offer. Over 3,000 GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZORS sold in the last three months in India, every one giving absolute satisfaction. We want every man to know what a prize this remarkable invention is for perfect shaving. The "Gem Junior" Complete in case, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P.—MONEY REFUNDED IN FULL if not satisfactory. GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ...	...	Re. 1-0
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Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 7	" 8
Quarterly	" 4	" 5

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Built and Engined.

Lighters, Rowing & Sailing Boats, &c.

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AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
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SALE at 11-30 in the FORENOON.
BONA FIDE SALE.
Of Household Furniture at Wellington Lines, opposite Bandstand, Kathao Mansion, 2nd floor.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, on MONDAY the 1st day of March, 1909, dispose of by Public Auction, at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.), the valuable household furniture belonging to Jacob Wein, Esqr., Austro-Hungarian Consul, at his residence as above, consisting of drawing-room sofas, chairs, easychairs, dining table, consisting of 9 pieces, for 20 persons, chairs, sideboards, cupboards, almyrahs, iron bedsteads, with horsehair beds, table glassware, crockery, meat-safe, dumbwaiter, bookstand, book case with glass doors, wash-hand table, hat rack, hanging cupboard, English-made cupboard, Jost patent fan brand, new, etc., etc.

The goods are on view.

SALE OF a Right, Title and Interest of a Mortgagor in Immoveable Property at 2nd Dontal Street or Jakaria Musjid, out of Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagees Messrs. Dada Hussein Hali Abdool Rehman Khamisa, and Suleman Habib and Sons, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Chothmuia Abdool Rehman, at the premises, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st day of March, 1909, at 4-30 o'clock (Standard Time), all the Right Title and Interest of the said Mortgagor Chotbumia Abdool Rehman, in the undermentioned immoveable property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Land or ground admeasuring about 17 feet in width, and 70 feet in length, together with a house or building standing thereon, which is in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, at 2nd Dontal Street or to the East of Jakaria Musjid, bearing Fazandari No. 23, and Assessed by the Municipal Assessor formerly under No. 65, and now under Ward B. No. 2745, and Street No. 526-30 and bounded as follows: that is to say by the East Road to Jakaria Musjid, by the West Sweeper's passage, by the North property of Haji Esmail Jaitha and by the South property of Ibrahim Dossi.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of the Mortgagees's Attorney, Mr. Munchershaw B. Chothia, at his office, at Esplanade Road, Oriental Buildings, Fort, or of the undersigned.

SALE OF DECORATIVE PARIAN FIGURES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of March, 1909, sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, 21, Medows Street, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) a small consignment of decorative parian figures representing "The three graces" 'Cupid and Venus, Apollo, Diana, Psyche Flora busts of Mozart, Beethoven Augustus, Shakespere and several others figures for indoor decoration.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
BOMBAY, 1ST MARCH, 1909.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st March, at 2-30 p.m (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, valuable jewellery, consisting of diamond, emerald, ruby, pearl, sapphire and turquoise rings, brooches, earrings, chains, drops etc., as per catalogues available at the Auctioneers. Most of the above jewellery were made by well-known Paris Jewellers, i. e., Boucheron, Cartier, Cave and are of exquisite workmanship.

Catalogues are published and the Jewellery is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPING, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bander Goods Depot.

In accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Railway Act of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st March, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, wheat and jowari in bags, cottonseed in bags, harda in bags, bundles of cloth, bundles of jagree, bags of cocoanuts, lot of old iron chains, bundle of tent, empty casks, zinc slabs, box of coal-tar, bundl s of iron files, casks of wine, baskets of bangles, cases of pictures, casks of cement, bundles of gunny bags, bundles of hooks, ironbar, C. I. Sheet, box of stoneware, bundles of C. P. Goods, bundles of blankets, bundles of powrai, wagon of manganese ore, bundle of silk, cases of tea, lot of condemned sheets and old records, etc., etc.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY the 13th March, next at 2-30 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine House Government Dockyard, Fort, the very valuable and handsome substantial French polished teak and blackwood household furniture (made to order after the owner's special designs) very handsome glass and porcelainware of the finest quality, dining, drawing, office and bed-room furniture of the best material and workmanship; consisting of teakwood sliding dining table in 7 pieces, dining room chairs, large side boards with drawers cupboard and mirror back, large size duree carpets. Handsome Chesterfield sofas lined with superb silk tapestry and spring cushion. A first rate full size Billiard table by John Roberts with balls, cues, cuestand, rest etc, complete. Side tea, and centre tepoys. Handsome brass and iron single and double bedsteads with hair mattresses, feather pillows hair bolsters, mosquito nets, stands, teakwood glass doors double almyrahs and teakwood and blackwood Zoonda cupboards, dressing and wash-hand tables with marble tops Burma's opened carved screens of exquisite workmanship Singapore cane furniture. One 12/14 H. P. Argyll Motor Car with accessories complete in very good order. One handsome strong Calcutta-built Victoria on porch by Dykes and Sons, sets of brass mounted double harness. Aluminium cooking utensils, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of Rear Admiral G. H. Hewett, C.I.E., Director Royal Indian Marine.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold on the same day at 7-30 a.m.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Markets on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 a.m. (B. T.) the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandora, for 12 months from 1st April, 1909 to 31st March, 1910, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Markets, Arthur Crawford, Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon and Ferguson Road Fish Market Parel, Purbhadavi Road and Elphinstone Road Markets from fresh and salt-fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the Markets and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months from 1st April, 1909 to 31st March, 1910.

For particulars and conditions of sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendant of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 1ST MARCH, 1909.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF PRINTING MACHINES.

Under instructions from the Superintendent Government Central Press, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Government Central Press, Custom House Road, Fort, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st March, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.):—

1 Main's improved Tumbler machine, double crown by Connisbee and Sons with roller stocks.

1 Albion Demy Press by Huges and Kember with roller, ink-table, frisket and blanket and some miscellaneous articles.

The above are on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st March, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

The property of a Parsi gentleman consisting of bedsteads, book case, glass door cupboard, large lot of copper utensils, large water boiler, t

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS ..... £ 337,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives sums for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Lioyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyon	San Francisco
Chefoo	Nagasaki (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Otaru	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS :—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
Bowen Road, Fort, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M LATTEY,
AGENT.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HASTINGS COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Melan, Hall (Sub-Agency)	Penang
Bombay	Madras.	Saigon.
Karachi	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Tientsin.
Madras	Bangkok.	Hong Kong.
Rangoon	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Samarang.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION is agent or DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 6 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—12-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawapore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo.	Natrobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

"SEE THE SIGNAL"
KEATING'S POWDER
KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES.
Sold in Tins & Bottles only.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—H. Gardener, 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hansa Line steamer Braunfels 3,558 tons, Captain J. Zittlosen sailed on Saturday for Hamburg via Karachi with a general cargo and 1 deck passenger.

THE steamer Singu, 1,912 tons Captain W. B. Morrison, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon with the same bottom cargo.

THE P. and O. Company's mail steamer Caledonia 3,829 tons Captain C. L. Daniel sailed on Saturday for London with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer Koerber, 3,157 tons Captain A. Foresti, will sail to-day for Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Ujina 3,426 tons, Captain W. Hill, sailed on Saturday for Akyab in ballast.

THE steamer Glenlyon 2,654 tons, Captain R. Fairley sailed yesterday for Cochin with the same bottom cargo.

THE Anchor Line steamer Elysia 3,994 tons Captain A. Haig sailed on Saturday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE French mail steamer Dumbea, 3,219 tons Captain Boyer, sailed on Saturday for Noumea via Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Japan Line Steamer Yetorofu Maru, 3,067 tons, Captain K. Sato, sailed on Saturday for Yokohama, etc., with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 941 tons, Captain H. McDiarmid arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Strathclyde 2,842 tons, Captain G. T. Crerar, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE Austrian Lloy's S. N. Company's steamer India, 1,797 tons. Captain G. Bianchi, which arrived in harbour on Friday from Trieste via Karachi brought a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Farquhar, 3,757 tons Captain J. L. Wadge arrived in harbour on Saturday from Glasgow, with a general cargo.

THE Japan Line steamer Wakamiya Maru 2,437 tons Captain T. Yanawaki, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Ehrenfels 2,799 tons Captain A. Kinkins arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo and explosives.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Dumra, 702 tons, Captain W Moxon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh etc., with a general cargo and 273 deck passengers.

THE steamer Umgeni, 1,666 tons Captain W G Rivers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Natal with a general cargo and 12 cabin and 96 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr C. M. Luck.....R I Marine
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford.....Royal Navy
R M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy
H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham.....Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

H M S Perseus Comdr F G Bird .....R Navy
R I M S Hardinge Comdr Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. I. Marsack ..R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain A W Haneage R N Flagship
Plassy Capt Notley .....Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 27.

Annie .....2445Jones .....T Morrison & Co
Assaye.....4359Gordon ....Shanghai ...31-3 P & O Co
Brand .....1519 Evenson .....W & A Graham & Co
Dwarka.....759Cole .....M M & Co
Derwenthall ....2514 Jones .....T Morrison & Co
Devantha.....4785Hayward .....P & O Co
Grantleyhall...2585 Wie .....P & O Co
Naseri 911LeMierre ..... 23-2 B & P S N Co
Hoseinee...993Jourdan..... B & P S N Co
Ipswich .....575 Pigot ..... B & P S N Co
Ismailia.....3341Ross ..... M M & Co
Itanra.....3863Tucker ..... M M & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler ..... M M & Co
Lalpoora.....2124Fry.... M Maokenzie & Co
Linga.....951Cuthbush ..... M M & Co
Madura.....1273Chappel ..... M M & Co
Nailung.....2362Thomson.....T Morrison & Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster.....Shah S N Co
Salli .....445 Shepherd.....B & H S N Co
Shahallam ....1917 Davison .....B & H S N Co
Singu .....1912Morison .....S Wallace & Co
Sanctoria...2379Ward..... Bombay
Soistad ..617Tandager ..... F F C & Co
Strathgarry ...2340Stanhope .....W & A G & Co
Shirley.....2108Parker .....T Morrison & Co
Strathavon.....2330Mackay .....W & A Graham
Sahara.....3409Hugill .....M M & Co
Strathclyde...2842Crerar .....
Thorn beck...2345Sheltan .....S Wallace & Co
Virawa .....2176Emmett.....Stream 26-2...M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK,

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Delhi	4784	Andrews	Shanghai	3-3	B & O S N Co
B Wear Isenfels	2311	Schenchl	Rangoon	1-3	W & G & Co
C & R Clan Urquhart	...3757	Sommer felt.			Antwerp
				13-3	F Muir & Co
D & Warora	...2365	Tipper			N F M M & Co
E Cabota	2346	Schiaffino	Calcutta		G De Grosi
N Gloamin	2248	Leamouth		1-3	Barrow in Furness
					W & A Graham & Co
O Kurdistan	1741	Manning	Ferrajo	3-3	E Latham & Co
P Rahmani	...1872	Geddie	Jedah	4-3	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Shah Nasir ..2555 Revill Trieste 6-3 B & H S N Co
3 Barbera ...2791 Packham ...Genoa 6-3 ...M M & Co
4 Govanburn 2723 Forbes ...Australia ...1-3K N & Co
6 Sealda.....3438 Brown .....M M & Co
7 Chupra 3954 Henderson ...Antwerp 3-3 M M & Co
10 & 11 City of London ..5693 Whish ...Karachi ...3-3 K Nixon & Co
12 Himalaya.....3700 Hickey .....& Co
15 Kt of St George 2967 Stephens Kobe 6-3 T M & Co
16 Griqua .....3100 Cromie ...Hull 2-3 W & A G & Co
Offside O
Egypt...4178 Summers .....London.....13-3 P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
27	Lhasa s	McDiarmid...	Karachi, Feb 25
	Strathclyde	Crerar	Calcutta, Feb 16
27	Clan Farquhar s..	Wadge.....	Glasgow, Jan. 23
	Wakamiya Maru s	Yamawaki ...	Kobe, Jan. 28
28	Ehrenfels s.....	Kinkins	Hamburg, Jan 23
	Dumra s	Moxon	Busreh, Feb. 20
	Umgeni s	Rivers	Port Natal, Feb9

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Lalpoora s	Fry	Calcutta, &c
	Yetorofu Maru s..	Sato	Yokohama
	Dumbea s	Boyer	N'mea via C'mbo
	Caledonia s.....	Daniel	London
	Elysia s	Haig.....	Liverpool, &c
	Singu s	Morrison	Rangoon
	Ujina s.....	Hill	Akyab
28	Glenlyon s	Fairley	Cochin

The steamer Koerber, Foresti, for Trieste, obtained her portclearance on Saturday.

The steamer Nairung, for Calcutta, &c, began to load on Saturday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	From
15	Hymettus	Melbourne
16	Clan Fraser	Liverpool
24	Dufferin	Rangoon
24	Scharzfels	Antwerp

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co.'s Steamer Tsohia from Singapore for Penang on the 28th instant for Bombay.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN, SATURDAY, FEB. 20.

ARRIVALS. Date	Vessels.	From	DEPARTURES. Date	To
June 21	Petronia	Copenhagen		
Jan. 2	S. N. Elba	Mogadicio		
31	R. I. M. S. Dalhousie	Perim		
Feb. 10	Salsette	Bombay	14	Bombay
	Boltonhall	Cardiff	15	Somali Coast
13	Falcon	Berbera		
	S. Ship Shah Jehan	Busreh		
14	Caboto	Venice	14	Calcutta
	Isla de Panay	Manila		Liverpool
	Islami	Karanchi	15	Jeddah
	Shaik Berkhu	Perim		Perim
	Malwa	London	14	Sydney
15	Ahmadi	Bombay	17	Jeddah
	Admiral	Durban	16	Hamburg
	Sontay	Hamburg		Marseilles
16	Berbera	Berbera	16	Bombay
	H.M.S. Sappho	Portsmouth		
17	A. Vispucci	Massowa	17	Mussawa
	Neghileh	Red Sea Ports	18	Red Sea Ports
	Binger	D'Jibouti		D'Jibouti
	Falcon	Berbera	17	Somali Coast
	Africa	Muccalla		Ho'eidah
	Wissmann	Benadir Coast	18	London
	Arcadia	Bombay		Bremen
18	York	Sydney		Bombay
	H. T. No. 3 Plassy	Southampton	19	Calcutta
	Mombassa	London		
	Yacht Muriel	Bombay	20	London
20	Matiana	Calcutta		S'ney via B'bay
	Cumbia	Marseilles		Southampton
	Claverdon	Sabang		
	M. Meanstchy	Zanzibar		
	Falcon	Berbera		

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 27.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—82 bales hemp and 680 cwts cottonseed, E. Oomersey.

FOR ANTWERP.

Egypt s—500 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co.
Chupra s—100 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 110 bales cotton S. Framji and Co; 250 bales cotton Diwadkar and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Berbera s—20 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 600 cwts horns E Mahomed; 3,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Berbera s—500 cwts linseed L Dreyfus and Co; 20 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Clan Urquhart s—6,750 cwts cottonseed, T. Mimraj; 6,750 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

FOR TRIESTE.

India s—16 cwts animal guts, Ad Meyer.

FOR PORT SAID (for orders).

Griqua s—8,392 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.
Gloamin s—8,392, cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.
Kurdestan s—47,450 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—25 cwts sharkfins J Mahomed; 15 cwts sharkfins M. J. Joomabhoy and Co; 119 cwts sharkfins, K N Miani and Co; 36 cwts sharkfins, R Dhunji and Co; 112 cwts olibanium, K N Miani and Co; 20 pieces ivory, M. H. E. Ellias; 2 pots perfumed oil E A Moochala.
Yetorofu Maru s—125 cwts raisns, T. Canji.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—1,000 bales twist, C Bhowanidas.
Delhi s—50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kt of St George s—179 bales cotton, S Khooshalchund; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Delhi s—1 case perfumed oil, E. A. Moochala.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 1st March.

The Squadron will Parade at the Bombay Gymkhana to-morrow Tuesday the 2nd instant at 7-30 a.m. for drill with H. E. The Governor's Body Guard.
Dress—Drill Order, Carbines and Swords.

H. E. E. PROCTER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 1st March.

574 E. E. COY. ALL NIGHT E. L. MANNING.

The E R Company will Parade at 6-30 p.m. on the 3rd, 4th and 5th instant, and proceed to Middle Ground for all night Manning.

The Inspections of the G O C and Inspector Submarine Defences in India will take place during this time and every Member must attend.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 1st March.

754. Detail for the week ending 6th instant :—

Monday the 1st instant.—"M" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 3-30 p. m.

II. "K" Coy (Scottish High School) Parade on Coy parade ground at 3-50 p. m.

Tuesday the 2nd instant.—"L" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 5 p. m.

II. "I" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4-15 p. m.

Wednesday the 3rd instant.—"M" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 3-30 p. m.

II. "H" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4 p. m.

Thursday the 4th instant.—"L" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 8 a. m.

II. "I" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Friday the 5th instant.—"H" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4-30 p. m.

755. Musketry.—The Rifle Range at Colaba will be available for Class Firing on Tuesday the 2nd instant for 1st Period only. Firing to commence at 7-30 a.m.

756. The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class-firing on Tuesday the 2nd instant for 2nd Period only.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a. m.

757. Rifle Meeting.—The following matches will be fired on the Rifle Range at Colaba :—

Matches 1 and 18 distance 200 Yds. on 3rd March.
Match 15 distance 800 Yds. Tennent Memorial Marksman Challenge Cup on 4th March.

Match 2 300 Yds. on 5th March.
" 3 500 " " 6th "
" 7 500 " " 7th "

Firing to commence daily at 7 a.m.

The following Cadet Matches will be fired on the Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar.

Matches 9 & 10 200 Yds. on 8th March.
" 16 Blancy Challenge Cup on 9th March.

Firing to commence at 3 p. m.

Programme can be obtained at Head-Quarters.

758. Strength.—The undernamed having resigned are struck off the strength :—

No 5730 Cyclist S A Ardagh, No 5041 Cyclist A Dickson, No 5195 Cyclist G Hildreth, No 6339 Cyclist H L Hubbard, No 6343 Cyclist M B Wright and No 5261 Cyclist F W H Laythorpe "E" Company.

No 6370 Vol C R Cole, No 6365 Vol A P Collins and No 6369 Vol A M Cassels "G" Company.

759. It is notified for information that the Inspector General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Battalion at 6-30 p. m. on Tuesday the 16th March 1909 on the Oval.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

CAMERON—February 25, at 38, Ormidale Terrace, Edinburgh, the wife of the Revreend J. Cameron, of a daughter.

INDIA.

BIRTH.

MEDLAND—February 21, at 10-2, Elgin Road, Calcutta, the wife of Frank Medland, of a son.

DEATH.

RATTRAY—February 21, at Nasirabad, from dysentery, Charles Haldane, dearly beloved son of Major and Mrs. H. B. Rattray, 45th Rattray's Sikhs, aged 2 years and 3 months.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

GUESSING COMPETITION
AT
THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION.

Messrs. KEMP & Co., will show two jars filled with "CHIRETTONES" and offer a Prize of Rs. 50 to any person guessing the number the two jars contain.

Conditions can be seen at their Exhibition.

Chirettones for fever and colds are "BETTER THAN QUININE."

Kemp & Co.
THE PHARMACISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 59m. Sun sets, 6h. 44m. High water, 6 26m., 9-2a. Low water, 1-41m., 1-12a.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Lecture by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Byramjee Jejeebhoy Institution, 6-30 p.m.
Presentation to Dr. M. A. Stein by H. E. the Governor, B. B. R. A. Society, in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall (office of the Collector of Bombay), 6-30 p. m.
Bombay Junior Polo Tournament.
Bombay Gymkhana, half-yearly general meeting, 6-15 p m.
Amritsar-Patti Railway Company, Home Street, 4 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Maxim : "Every time a man makes $ 2 fooling with a side issue, his regular business is damaged $ 3."

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Feb. 27th, First Quarter, 8h. 19-1m. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, March 2.—Byculla Club, half yearly general meeting, 10 p.m. Chamber of Commerce, balloting for two elective Port Trustees, 10 a. m. to 4 p.m. Bombay Art Society's Conversazione, and private view, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Bombay University, election of two Fellows by the Bombay, Graduates, 5-45 p.m. Mrs. Annie Besant's lecture on the "Signs of the Closing Age," Gaiety Theatre, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 58m. Sun sets, 6h. 44m. High water, 8-14m., 9-54a. Low water, 3-14m., 2-24a.

Wednesday, March 3.—Bombay Chamber of Commerce, annual general meeting, 3-30 p. m. Meeting of the Bombay University Senate, 5-45 p. m. Bombay Extra Races, Bombay Light Horse, Annual Camp opens at Santa Cruz. Chamber of Commerce, balloting for two Elective Port Trustees. 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Bombay Sanitary Association, annual general meeting. Municipal Hall, 5-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 57m. Sun sets, 6h. 45m. High water 9-27m., 10-31a. Low water, 4-6m., 3-16a.

Thursday, March 4.—Mrs. Annie Besant's lecture on the "Signs of the Opening Age," Gaiety Theatre, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 56m.; Sun sets, 6h. 45m.; High water, 10-16m., 11-1a.; Low water, 4-40m., 4-0a.

Friday, March 5.—Meetings of the Empress S. and W. Co. and from other mill Companies, managed by Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., 4-30 to 5-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 56m. Sun sets, 6h. 46m. High water, 10-53m., 11-28a., Low water, 5-6m., 4-38a.

Saturday, March 6.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta. Bombay Extra Races. Hindu Holi Holiday. Sun rises, 6h. 55m. Sun sets, 6h. 46m. High water, 11-26m., 11-57a. Low water, 5-36m., 5-12a.

HIS HIGHNESS THE AGA KHAN.—A London correspondent of a native contemporary states that His Highness the Aga Khan, who had been in Paris, returned to London on the 9th February.

FIRST-CLASS IN TRAM CARS.—From to-day the first-class in the Bombay tram cars will be abolished, and a uniform fare of one anna will be charged on the tram line.

DINNER TO MEDICAL CONGRESS REPRESENTATIVES.—H. E. the Governor entertained about fifty representatives of the Medical Congress at dinner at Government House on Friday evening. A reception was held later the same evening.

THE GUJARATI HINDUSTAI MANDAL.—One of the series of General Lectures on "The Aim of Life" will be delivered by Mr. J. J. Vima Dalal in Gujarati to-day at 4-30 p m. (B. T.) when ladies of all communities—Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsi—are cordially invited.

FIRE AT SEWREE.—On Saturday a fire broke out in a hay stack in the compound of one Hormusji Rustomji Contractor at Sewree, Bombay, and was put out by the Chinchpoogly fire-engine. The damage is estimated at Rs. 150. The cause of the fire is not known.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu of Hyderabad, will deliver an address to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Hall of the Byramji Jeejeebhoy Institute, opposite Charni Road Station Lady Muir Mackenzie has kindly consented to preside.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held to-day, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall (office of the Collector of Bombay), entrance from the South door, for the purpose of making a formal presentation of the Campbell Memorial Medal for 1908, awarded to Dr. M. A. Stein, for his work on Ancient Khotan. His Excellency the Governor, Patron of the Society, has kindly promised to present the Medal.

DEATH OF A RANI.—We regret to announce the death of Bai Shri Aonhuba, second widow of the late Prince Samatsinhji of Palitana, from consumption on Saturday at Cumballa Hill. The deceased lady was a daughter of Jhala Shri Dipsinhji of Sindhawadar in Kathiawar and was married to Prince Smatsinhji in 1896. Her loss is deeply mourned by the step-son Prince Vijaysinhji and his family. The deceased was of an amiable nature and was greatly loved by all who knew her.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa, per s. s. "Umlazi," via Tuticorin and Colombo, closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p. m. yesterday (28th ultimo).—A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p. m. to-day (1st instant).—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China Japan and Australia, per s.s. "Delhi," will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Wednesday the 3rd instant.—Parcel mail for China will be closed at the new G. P. O. at 8 a.m. on the same day.

THE MEDICAL EXHIBITION.—Quite a large crowd of ladies and gentlemen visited the Bombay Medical Exhibition on Saturday and yesterday, at the Oval opposite the University Buildings. The ladies and gentlemen in charge of the various stalls were busy explaining and informing the visitors of the exhibits, and in the bright electric light, the grounds presented quite a picturesque spectacle. The Band providing an additional entertainment. The side shows were also well patronized and the visitors remained in the enclosure until 11-30 p.m.

ACCIDENT TO A FITTER.—At the St. George's Hospital, Bombay, on Saturday, Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Acting Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Richard Keenan, a fitter employed at the G. I. P. Railway Workshops. The evidence showed that some time ago a big hammer fell on the left big toe of the deceased and he was treated by the Railway Assistant Surgeon at Parel, who amputated the toe. On the 20th February the deceased was taken to the Hospital. Five days later tetanus set in and he died on Saturday. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY VICTORIA GYMKHANA :—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Mead and the Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following selection of music under the direction of Mr. A. W. Maffiggiani, Bandmaster, commencing 6 p.m. to-day :—

March Through Night to Light	Lauken
Overture ..... Juanita	Williams
Song ...The Star of Bethlehem	Adams
Selection .....The Messenger Boy	Monckton
Valse ..... Luna	Lingke
Polka .....Wir Beid	Faust
The Husking Bee	Thurban

SASSOON HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

An Appeal.

THE Committee of the Sassoon Hospital Nursing Association find it necessary to make a special appeal to the public for funds to enable them to carry on the nursing work in the Sassoon Hospital at Poona. The present nursing staff consists of four Wantage Sisters, who give their services free and 17 paid nurses: the annual expenditure is about Rs. 22,000. Government have always given a grant equal to half the recurring annual expenditure, whatever that may be; so that the Association have at present to provide a sum of about Rs. 11,000 a year from (a) the interest on a small endowment fund, (b) nursing fees, and (c) subscriptions.

The number of nurses was increased from 12 to 17 in 1906, and since then the accounts show a steady deficit, which has been met by using up the whole of the previous balance and drawing on the endowment fund—

Year.	Expenditure.	Receipts. Government grant.	Interest.	Nursing fees.	Subscriptions.	Total (including sundries).	Deficit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1906	18,030	9,015	1,038	3,239	4,663	17,955	75
1907	19,903	11,796*	1,090	2,408	3,601	19,279	624
1908	24,863	11,033	932	3,209	4,589	2 0,8 2	4,081

* A special extra grant of Rs. 1,896 was given by Government.

The opening of the new Jacob Sassoon Hospital will render it necessary (if efficiency in the nursing of both hospitals is desired) to provide for eight additional nurses: if these are provided, the annual expenditure will amount to Rs. 30,000, of which the Association will have to find half. Not only, however, will this extension of the work be impossible but the present nursing staff will have to be reduced (ward boys taking the place of nurses in several of the wards) unless more assistance can be obtained from the public.

The Association confidently look both to the inhabitants of Poona, and also to the large number of persons from all parts of the Presidency who visit Poona in the course of the year, for help in continuing and extending their work. The Sassoon Hospital is widely known and affords relief to large numbers of patients, both Indian and European; and it is of the utmost importance that the nursing staff should be maintained at a proper strength.

For the permanent endowment of one post of nurse a sum of Rs. 30 000 is required, and the name of any donor of this amount would be given to the post. Or an annual subscription of Rs. 1,200 will suffice for the cost of one nurse. It would help the work of the Association much if a portion of the nursing staff could be thus permanently provided for.

Donations and subscriptions of any amount will be gratefully received. They should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Sassoon Hospital Nursing Association, 5, Phayre Road, Poona. A list of all sums received will be published in the "Deccan Herald" on the first of each month.

W. T. MORISON,
President,
Sassoon Hospital Nursing Association.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 27.

The disturbance from Persia is still giving heavily overcast skies in East Baluchistan. Cloud spread eastwards over the Indus Valley, but beyond this it is not likely to affect the weather. Temperature in North-West India recovered slightly from the effects of the recent cold wave, but in North-West United Provinces there has been a further fall and the weather in this region is considerably cooler than usual. In Deltaic Bengal the temperature is still higher than usual. Pendra and Sambalpur report light falls of rain. Dry westerly winds, extended down the Gangetic Plain into North-East India, have caused a large decrease in humidity in these areas.

Forecast.—Dry weather is probable over the whole country.

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 28.

The depression from Persia entering Upper India has given a light precipitation in Baluchistan and Kashmir. Skies are heavily clouded in both areas, but in the rest of North-West India have cleared. The barometer has again fallen rapidly in Persia indicating a fresh depression affecting the weather there. Mergui reports a light fall of rain.

Forecast.—Light precipitation is probable in Kashmir.

SNOWSTORM AND RAIN IN QUETTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, FEBRUARY 27.

A sharp snowstorm this morning, in Quetta, has been followed by heavy rain. Rain is still falling and the sky is considerably overcast.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 27th FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 27th February, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the eastern districts but are moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature remains low.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air has decreased and is now generally below the average. Temperature has fallen and continues lower than usual in the north-western and western districts but normal elsewhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies continue heavily clouded in Upper Sind and lightly clouded in Lower Sind and west Rajputana, but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in large defect at Karachi, but is normal or in excess over the rest of the division. Maximum temperature remains low; the minimum has risen and is now in defect only in the northern half of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies remain lightly clouded in Gujarat but are clear elsewhere. The moisture

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S MEMORIES.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—Lady Randolph Churchill—Mrs. G. Cornwallis West—in her "Reminiscences," which we noticed in part in previous issue, gives us an interesting account of her first visit to Blenheim. The Duke of those days, whom she speaks of as extremely kind with a grand-seigneur appearance and manner, had one favourite anecdote concerning the days of his grandfather. A French Ambassador of the time was on a visit to Blenheim and inclined to make disagreeable remarks. So many of the tapestries and pictures had been spoken of as gifts from this or that foreign monarch or person of distinction that the Ambassador asked if there was anything at Blenheim that had not been given? The Duke slightly annoyed said at last: "If your Excellency will come with me I will show you one of the glories of Blenheim that has not been given." Taking his visitors outside he pointed to the stone trophies and the effigy of Louis XIV which adorn the south front of the house. "These," he said, "were 'taken' not given by John Duke of Marlborough from the gates of Tournay." And another anecdote "apropos de bottes" which the authoress remembers of Cockburn, the late Lord Chief Justice, belongs to this stage of her story and tempts quotation. "I remember asking him what had been the most amusing experience of his legal career. In reply he told me the story of a young barrister who had entered Court late having evidently from his appearance dined well but not wisely the night before. Sir Alexander reprimanding him asked what excuse he could offer. 'None,' retorted the culprit, 'unless it is that I had the honour of dining last night with your Lordship, and bad wine tells on an empty stomach.'

During Lord Randolph's political career he held for a time an appointment at Dublin when the Duke, his father, was Lord Lieutenant, and her Ladyship had one adventure which it is not surprising that she remembers. The Phœnix Park murders had just taken place and an official of Kilmainham Gaol thought she might like to look at the murderers in prison. The prospect was not specially attractive, but finding that it was nearly impossible to get such a permission the privilege became more interesting. So she duly went, and while going over the prison with the attendant governor a warder came running up and whispered something to him. He and the other official, Lady Randolph's friend, looked very much disturbed. She asked what was the trouble. It appeared that the Inspector-General of Prisons had just arrived on a surprise visit and if she was found there without a permission signed by the Lord Lieutenant every one would get into terrible trouble. "Well, let me fly," I exclaimed. 'Impossible,' they cried, 'there is no outlet.' 'Well hide me.' 'You cannot hide in a prison.' 'One moment,' said the Governor presently, 'Would you mind a cell?' 'Of course not,' I replied and forthwith I was hurried into a cell—a black cell, as being safer from the Inspector's prying eyes. The door was shut on me and I felt not on velvet but in velvet of the blackest dye? After a time the velvet became thick black wool and I was certain it was closing round me. Hours seemed to pass and I began to think I had been forgotten. My mind wandered from black wool to rats and I felt sure I saw little beady eyes looking at me when the door opened just in time to save me from screaming. I was in that cell twenty minutes at the outside but it was enough of such an experience. Later I could not help laughing to think of the face of the Inspector, an acquaintance by the way, had he chanced to visit my dungeon."

In dealing with a book so full of amusing episodes we cannot attempt anything resembling a complete epitome but will venture on a few more disjointed extracts. Here is one story concerning a dinner during the late Queen's reign at Windsor Castle which seem to hint at a feeling on the part of the writer that others certainly would not share. "We dined," she says, "in a rather small room, conversation was carried on in whispers which I thought oppressive; when the Queen spoke even the whispers ceased. If she addressed a remark to you the answer was given while the whole company listened." We have been privileged to hear a very different account of dinners at Windsor from one honoured guest chiefly impressed with the courtesy and sweetness of the Queen's manner to those around her, but Lady Randolph evidently has been in the way of picking up information from less grateful convives. There is a story she tells us which she gives for what it is worth, though its value may perhaps be very small about a dinner at which the narrator had endeavoured to enliven proceedings with a little joke. "The Queen hearing smothered laughter asked what it was about. Scarlet and stammering the poor man had to repeat the tale amidst dead silence Fixing a cold eye upon him—"We are not amused," the Queen said. Assuming for a moment that this picture of British Court etiquette is approximately just, that of the Russian Court must certainly have been a striking contrast for the favoured Churchills when they visited Russia in 1881. "There are some curious customs at the Russian Court which do not harmonise with one's idea of a despotic and autocratic sovereign. While we were seated at small tables, the Tsar walked about taking to us guests, all of whom, including officers, remained seated. It appears that that was the habit of Peter the Great who disliked ceremony of all kind, and as tradition is everything in Russia this custom was religiously kept up. None the less the splendour of the Russian Court on some occasions was highly impressive." One new year reception is described in detail and the gorgeous ceremonial was one that could hardly be matched outside of Drury Lane theatre. Later on, other Courts come under Lady Randolph's observation and that of Japan enlarges her experience in an amusing fashion. But the story of her life, as Lady Randolph, closes in connection with the equipment of the "Maine" hospital ship during the South African War. With the work she was closely concerned, and perhaps more deeply interested than in the showier episodes of her experience. "To me it was one of the most thrilling experiences of my life, certainly the most important public work I have ever tried to do."

MALABAR.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—There is no Tract in India which possesses greater interest for the student than Malabar and the classic West Coast of the peninsula of India, from whatever point of view we look at it. Its history, politics and ethnology are all of absorbing interest, while the lotos-land beauty of its scenery and its climate have been the theme of all who have written about the country, and their name is legion. From the dawn of history to the present day there has been a fascination about this region that is reflected in its bibliography. Not a single foreign nation has come in contact with Malabar and its people without leaving on record impressions on the subject. Greeks and Romans, Chinese and Arabs, Portuguse and Dutch, French and English, all, more or less, have struggled for supremacy on that coast, and all have contributed something to modern knowledge of that beautiful land. What is vague and known only by conjecture is the indigenous history of the people when they were responsible for their own records. In Malabar, as elsewhere in India, the historical spirit was entirely wanting, with the result that the annals of the country are "so full of inconsistencies, anachronisms and absurdities that it is difficult to separate from the chaff what few grains of truth they contain." So say the compilers of the District Gazetteer of Malabar and Anjengo and they ought to know, for if ever there was a careful and painstaking attempt to write the history of this region in ordered sequence, within the limitations imposed by the nature of the work, it is the chapter dealing with the political history of the West Coast. The marvel is that with the wealth of the later material before them, they did not give undue prominence to that portion of the political story of Malabar and ignore the earlier period of which glimpses only can be had of a high state of civilisation and a well-ordered system of Government. On the contrary, we are led by gradual stages from the primeval days through those of the early Hindu Kings and rulers and the Perumals up to the intensely fascinating era when the trading and colonising nations of the West came in conflict, with the result that here, as elsewhere in India, the peculiar genius of the British for combining trade and commerce with conquest gave them the upper hand.

This section of the Gazetteer, though it does not come first, is so interesting and so well presented that it is impossible to resist the temptation to put it in the forefront of this article. In addition to the well-known facts of history, it abounds in information that almost startles the reader the first time that he comes upon it. For instance, we have known in a vague sort of way that King Solomon obtained many of the treasures and the wealth that dazzled the eyes of the Queen of Sheba from India which in these days meant the Malabar Coast. "Once in three years came the navy of Tarshish bringing gold and silver, ivory, apes and peacocks." All these except silver, it is pointed out, are the products of Malabar, and the Hebrew names for apes and peacocks—"kapin" and "tukim"—are so obviously the Tamil "kavi" and "tokai," "that perhaps it is not an idly fancy which identifies Ophir with Beypore at the mouth of the river of the same name that is, famed for its auriferous sands." Logan in the old Malabar District Manual, which the Gazetteer replaces, draws the same conclusion, and he carries the proof a step further by pointing to the existence of the Jewish Colonies on the West Coast as dating most probably from the time of King Solomon. In the same way the Greek language bears traces of the influence of Malayalam. The similarity, we are told, between the Greek names for rice (oryza), ginger (zinziber) and cinnamon (karpion) and the Malayalam Arisi, inchiver and Karuppu indicate a trade in these articles between Greece and Malabar, the only part of India there these products grow side by side. If we were inclined to be hypercritical we might ask why Tamil in one case and Malayalam in the other were given as the influencing languages; but we should in all probability be told that Malayalam as a separate dialect from Tamil was the growth of a later day.

It is well known that the West Coast possesses a peculiar fascination for those whose lot it has been to serve and live there. The reason for this is twofold, we imagine, namely the great beauty of the country and the very interesting people who inhabit it. The following brief extract from the physical description of the country gives a perfect presentment of the same:—"In the warm wet air vegetation runs riot, and many of the exotics which grow hardly under glass in the hothouses of Kew here flourish in the open air in wildest profusion. Along the narrow strip of sand near the coast the green of palm and jak tree contrasts vividly with the red of the roads that run beneath them. . . . A mile inland the scene changes, the country begins to swell towards the barrier of the ghats, at first in range after range of low red laterite hills with paddy flats fringed with cocoanut gardens, winding in and out of their recesses, and later on long spurs, deep ravines and thick jungles that mark the rise of the hills. Towering above all, their slopes clad in dense forests, the majestic mountains of the Western Ghats keep watch over the favoured land at their feet." An impression prevails that the West Coast pays in unhealthiness for the "fatal gift of beauty." But this is not really so. Of course in regions like parts of the Wynaad and the fever belt of the Ghats malaria of a particularly virulent type prevails at certain seasons of the year; but this is not peculiar to Malabar; it is to be found elsewhere, along the Himalayan Terai, for instance. All that can be said of the West Coast is that the equability of its climate, the lack of much variation between its heat and cold, and its consequent Turkish-bath-like atmosphere makes it a very enervating region for the European to live in without periodical changes to more invigorating climes.

We have left ourselves little space in which to refer to the interesting people who inhabit this Coast; but information on the point is not lacking The ethnology of the West Coast has found more than one chronicler since scientists in this special branch have turned their attention to India and her people. The information will be found admirably condensed in the Gazetteer together with some valuable notes on the higher castes, compiled by Mr. A. R. Loftus Tottenham, I.C.S., who has also served on that Coast. The courteous and gentlemenly Nambudri Brahmins, the lordly Nairs, remnants of the fighting race of the land, whose occupation has gone with the "Pax Britannica"; the once turbulent Moplahs, decendants of the Arabs and the Moors, who once had the trade of the Coast in their hands; the Tiyans now aspiring to raise their social status; the numerous aboriginal tribes; and finally the converts to Syrian and Western Christianity—the history of all is recorded in the Gazetteer.

Since the District Manual was published, the little British "enclave" of Anjengo has been constituted a District of the Madras Presidency, and for administrative purposes has been placed under the British Resident in Travancore. It is too small, however, to have a Gazetteer all to itself, so it has been included in the present volume which is styled the Gazetteer of the Malabar and Anjengo Districts. The connection of Sterne's "Eliza" with the historic old town of Anjengo has been referred to more than once in these columns, the last time as recently as the 9th January, so there is now little need to refer to the familiar theme again.

ACCORDING to the report of the medical officer of health for Hastings for the quarter ended December 31, the mortality rates, general, infantile, and zymotic, were the lowest hitherto recorded during a December quarter. The general death-rate was only 9·8 per thousand of estimated population, and the rate of infantile mortality 63 per thousand of registered births. Deaths from the seven chief epidemic diseases were only 2 in number and the zymotic death-rate was thus as low as 0·12 per thousand. The borough remained free from enteric fever throughout the quarter.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It make the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 16th February:—

Considered application from Mr. Jehangir Cursetjee Ghadiali for the building lease of plot No. 9 on the Gamdevi Estate.

Resolution.—The application is accepted.

Considered the following correspondence:—

(1) Application from Messrs. Esoofally Mahamedally & Co. for the building lease of plot No. 99 on the Princess Street Estate.

Letter from Mr. Esoofally Ebrahimjee, dated 5th February:—I have the honour to state that on the west of the plot No. 99 Scheme II, Princess Street Estate, I own a building called "Esoof Building" for many years past. I had an access to the building from the passage which is now supposed to be included in plot No. 99. Yesterday morning that right of way has been closed to the back portion of my said property. My Architect Mr. B. A. Wadia had an interview yesterday with the Deputy Engineer on this subject. I now beg to request you to lease to me about 15 yards of land from the plot No. 99 so that the old right of way to the back portion of my premises may be continued. I beg to annex herewith a plan showing the area of land I require from plot No. 99 and which is scored black. I offer Rs. 150 a square yard for the said land of 15 square yards or so and I agree to pay the ground rent to the Trust at 4½ per cent. per annum on the value of the land. The final area can be settled by you with my Architect Mr. Wadia by a joint survey.

I require a 100-inches length on Carnac Road from the frontage of plot No. 99. I also undertake to pay such amount of deposit as the Trust may demand in respect of this application. Awaiting a favourable reply.

Memo by the Engineer, dated 8th February:—I would suggest that the request of Mr. Esoofally Ebrahimji, to be allowed to lease a small strip of land out of plot No. 99, Princess Street, be granted as although no right of way could be enforced against the Trust over the ground in question, as the Trust have acquired the land free of all easements through the Special Collector, in addition to which Mr. Esoofally having enjoyed the right of free passage for 15 years only could not enforce his right of way against any one. At the same time I think that to refuse his application would be inflicting a hardship on him.

Plot No. 99 has been applied for by his cousin, whom I have seen with reference to this matter and if his application is accepted he will make no objection to the small portion which amounts to 18 square yards instead of 15 as mentioned in Mr. Esoofally's letter, being leased to Mr. Esoofally. I think the rate satisfactory. I attach site plan No. 3864 showing correct survey of the strip required.

Letter from Messrs. Vakde, Chinoy and Wadia, dated 12th February.—With reference to the application, dated 4th February 1908, submitted to you by our client Mr. Esoofally Ebrahimjee, for the lease of a strip of land measuring 18 square yards of plot No. 99, Princess Street, we have the honour to submit herewith the printed application form duly signed by our client with a cheque of Rs. 743 being the deposit of Rs. 500 plus two years' ground rent. Awaiting the favour of an early acceptance.

Resolution.—Both the applications are accepted.

Considered with reference to item 4 of the proceedings of the Land Committee adopted in Trustees' Resolution, dated 30th June, 19, regarding the proposed lease of plot No. 19, Princess Street, to the Trustees of the Wadia Fire Temple, the following letter from the Trustees of the Wadia Fire Temple, dated 16th January:—

With reference to your letter, dated 7th July, addressed to Mr Jamsedji Bomanjee Wadia, offering the plot of land to the west of H.B. Wadia's Fire Temple on the basis of Rs. 35 per square yard, we understand none of our friends would take up the said plot upon the terms offered by you and they consider your price for the same too high to yield a tangible income, in order however to avoid the said plot being put up to auction sale and being put by a non-Zeroastrian and in order to avoid nuisance and trouble from the part of the said would-be lessees with the trustees of the said fire temple hereby offer Rs. 28 per square yard. We understand that the plots in the neighbourhood have been recently sold for Rs. 25 per square yard and we trust the Board will take into their favourable consideration this our offer, seeing that it is to be acquired for the purpose of our fire temple.

In the event of the Board being good enough to accept our offer we intend to enclose it with the compound wall to retain the same either as open land for the religious ceremony or for future erection of the building for the benefit of the said fire temple. This offer is open to you for acceptance for a month from the above date. Trusting the Board will consider the above favourably and waiting your reply. It was resolved.

Resolution.—The Trustees of the Wadia Fire Temple should be informed that their offer cannot be accepted and that the offer of Rs. 35 per square yard made by the Board in this connection is, for the present at least, withdrawn.

II. Considered papers underlying Circular on the following correspondence:—(I). Extract from the proceedings of the special meeting of the Land Committee, dated 10th June, 1908:—3. Considered papers underlying Circular No. 119 of 1908 on letter from Mr. M. N. Chandabhoy asking on behalf of his client Mr. Anant Shivaji Desai, that rhe may be allowed to purchase the triangular piece of land to the South of the Main Road in Scheme III between Khetwadi Main Road and Charni Road, which divides his property from the new 80 inches road at the same price realized for the plot next to it.

Read Chairman's note, dated 15th April, 1908, stating that in view of the betterment to the property as a whole the Trust should accept Rs 5,000 which would represent Rs. 3·30 per square yard on the whole increased area of the applicants' property and recommending this subject to the conditions:—(1) That if a compound wall only be erected it shall be a dwarf wall with iron railing and of pattern approved by the Board.

(2) That the elevation to the street of any building erected on the frontage should be subject to the Board's approval. The Committee were of opinion that endeavour should be made to obtain an offer on these terms, and it was resolved:

Resolution:—Action should be taken accordingly.

(2) Letter to Mr. Munchershah N. Chandabhoy, dated 23rd June 1908:—

Re triangular piece of land adjoining Mr. Anant Shivaji Desai's property Scheme III.

Referring to correspondence ending with your letter of 13th March last, repurchase of the above plot of ground by your client, Mr. Desai, I am directed to inform you that in view of the betterment to the property as a whole the Board will be prepared to sell the land in question for a sum of Rs. 5,000 which reprents Rs. 3·30 per square yard on the whole increased area of your client's property, and subject to the following conditions:—(1) That if a compound wall only be erected it shall be a dwarf wall with iron railing and of pattern approved by the Board, and (2) that the elevation to the street of any building erected on the frontage should be subject to the Board's approval.

Awaiting your reply.

(3) Letter from Mr. Munchershah N. Chandabhoy, Architect, dated 11th January:—Referring to your letter of 23rd June, 1908, I beg to send you herewith a copy of letter, dated 8th instant, from my client Mr. Anant Shivaji Desai, in the matter of the purchase of the triangular piece of land at the above property. From the accompanying letter you will see that my client is willing to pay a sum of Rs. 5,000 (rupees five thousand only) for the purchase of the above plot on the conditions mentioned in his letter. I shall thank you to get the sanction of the Board as early as possible.

Letter from Mr. Anant Shivaji Desai to Mr. Munchershah N. Chandabhoy, M. S. A. etc., dated the 8th January, 1909:—I have received your letter with a copy of letter of 23rd June, 1903, from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, in the matter of the above triangular piece of land. In reply I beg to inform you that I agree to pay a sum of Rs. 5,000 for the above plot of ground, subject to the following conditions:—That the whole plot to be sold to me and its tenure be rendered as pension-tax ground. That if a compound wall only be erected, it shall be a dwarf wall with iron railings and of pattern approved by the Board.

That if the existing building is extended to the front facing the new proposed road, the elavation to the street will be subject to the Board's approval.

I shall now thank you to write to the Bombay Improvement Trust, and get their confirmation for the same.

Resolution—The offer is accepted and the applicant should be informed that the land will be conveyed freehold.

Considered the following notice of motion from Mr. G. W. Hatch, dated 29th January.—"That the Engineer be desired to submit proposals, with an estimate, for improving the appearance of the position of the Kennedy Sea Face, lying between the B. B. & C. I. Railway and the Ride, and for rendering it fit for use as a public recreation ground."

Resolution—The motion is adopted.

Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution dated 15th September, the following:—

Resolution of Government in the General Department, dated 27th January, regarding the by-laws for the management, use and regulation of dwellings constructed by the Board for the poorer and working classes under any Scheme:—

Letter from the Secretary, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, dated 29th September, 1908:—"With reference to Section 95 (1) of Act IV of 1898, I am directed to forward herewith for the approval of Government and notification in the "Bombay Government Gazette" draft by-laws framed by the Board under Section 94 (e) for the management, use and regulation of dwellings constructed for the poorer or working classes under any Scheme."

Government Memorandum to the Solicitor to Government, No. 6189, dated 16th October.

Letter from the Solicitor to Government, dated 21st October, 1908:—

"With reference to Government Memorandum No. 6189, dated the 16th October, 1908, and its accompaniments, I have the honour to state that in my opinion there is no legal objection to the draft by-laws framed by the Board under Section 94 (1) (e) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898

"I return the papers." Government Memorandum to the Chairman, City of Bomboy Improvement Trust, No. 6875, dated 19th November, 1908.

Letter from the Secretary, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, dated 18th January, 1909:—"With reference to Government Memorandum of the 19th November last, I am directed to say that the by-laws therein referred to have been published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" on 3rd, 10th and 17th December last (vide Part II, pp. 1906, 1930 and 1970), and to ask that Government will now be pleased to accord approval to the same."

Resolution.—The by-laws are approved and should be published in the "Bombay Government Gazette."

(2.) Notification by Government in the General Department, dated 27th January:—The following by-laws framed by the City of Bombay Improvement Trust under Section 94 (e) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, for the management, use and regulation of dwellings constructed for the poorer or working classes under any Scheme, have received the approval of Government as required by Section 95 (1) of the Act.

By-laws for the management, use and regulation of dwellings constructed by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay for the poorer or working classes.

No room shall be occupied by more than one family.

The following is the maximum number of persons allowed in rooms of different sizes (two children under 12 to count as one adult):—

Dimensions.	No. adults.
12×10×12	4½
9×12×11	4
8×10×11	2½
9×11×11	3

All rents shall be paid in advance before the 5th of each calender month.

Tenants shall personally bring their rents for each month before the 5th of the month to the Office of the Trust at the chawls where the clerk in charge will receive and grant a receipt for the rent paid.

The rooms shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition by tenants to whom they are let. No cow-dung is allowed on the walls or floors and no fixtures must be attached to the walls.

The rooms shall be swept out daily by the tenants and the refuse placed in the dust-bin or other receptacle supplied by the Trust on each floor. (If refuse is found anywhere except in the receptacles provided, the tenant of the room nearest to where it is found will be held responsible.) All rooms must be turned out and thoroughly cleaned once a week. "Nahanis" shall not be used as latrines or urinals. The tenant shall not spit on the floors or walls. No water, refuse, or other thing whatsoever shall be thrown from the verandahs.

The tenants shall not use their rooms in such a manner as to a nuisance or annoyance to adjoining tenants, nor must the rooms be damaged or misused in any way.

All cases of sickness and births and deaths must be reported at once to the Sanitary Inspector.

No tenant shall bring any animal other than a cat into a building in which he occupies a room.

Any goods removed by the Agents of the Trust from the rooms occupied by tenants, whose tenancy has determined shall be retained by the Trust until claimed by the owners. Should they fail to claim them within six months of removal, an advertisement will be inserted for the owners and on failure to claim them within 14 days from the advertisement the goods will be sold, the cost of advertising and any sums due to the Trust being deducted from the sale-proceeds.

Tenants shall not sublet their rooms or any part thereof and shall not introduce into their rooms any person suffering from sickness or disease.

Upon breach of any of the above by-laws by any of the tenants his tenancy shall cease and determine and he shall be liable to immediate ejectment. In addition or in the alternative at the discretion of the Trust any tenant committing a breach of by-laws Nos. 3 and 15 shall be liable to a penalty of Rs. 3, of by-laws Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 13 Re. 1, and of by-laws 5, 6 and 7 of annas 8, which penalties shall be recoverable by the Board as provided in Section 101 of the Act.

In these by-laws the expression "the Act" shall mean the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898; and "The Trust" shall mean the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay.

Resolution.—To be recorded. The by-laws should be printed in the English, Marathi and Gujarati languages and be exhibited at convenient places.

Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution No. 243, dated 3rd November, 1908, regarding the transfer, free of cost, to the Trust of a vacant piece of Government ground at Chowpatti, papers underlying Circular on the following letter from Government in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, No. 2302, dated 16th December 1908:—With reference to Government Resolution, General Department, No. 6240, dated the 19th October, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Trustees, copy of a letter from the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, dated the 5th December, 1908, with copy of his letter to the address of the Consulting Engineer for Railways, dated the 5th February, 1907, and the drawing therein referred to.

In paragraph 2 of Government Resolution (General Department), No. 2445, dated the 8th May, 1900, which forms an accompaniment to Government Resolution (General Department), dated the 8th August, 1900, it was indicated that a strip of the land at Chowpatti contiguous to the Railway, was to be reserved for the purpose of eventually widening the Railway line on the west. At that time the Railway authorities contemplated that the quadrupling of the Railway would have to be effected by providing an additional tract on either side of the existing track as shown on plan. But subsequently they found that the quardrupling would have to be effected by emplacing both the additional tracks on the west of the existing ones and, as the Trustees are aware, the Chowpatti overbridge has been built accordingly.

In the circumstances I am to ask that the strip to be reserved for the Railway may be that shown in the drawing and that the said strip may be excluded from any building lease.

Copy of letter from the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, to the Joint Secretary to Government, P. W. D., Railway Branch, Bombay, No. 18728 W, dated 5th December 1908.

Subject.—Land required for quardrupling the line between the French Bridge and the Chowpatti level crossing.

With reference to Bombay Government Resolution, General Department, dated 19th October, 1908, copy received under your letter dated 30th October, 1908, relative to the investiture in the City of Bombay Improvement Trust of a vacant piece of Government land at Chowpatti, to be leased for building purposes, I have the honour to invite attention to this office letter, dated 5th February, 1907, to the address of the Government Consulting Engineer for Railways with which was forwarded a drawing No. 21762, showing the land required for quadrupling the line between the French Bridge and Chowpatti level crossing and for the re-spacing of tracks.

The land shown in the abovementioned drawing is included in the plot now transferred to the Improvement Trust, as per the Bombay Government Resolution quoted above, and as it is to be leased for building purposes, I shall be glad if you will kindly take early steps with a view to the area of land required by the Railway being strictly reserved and no building operations allowed on it.

I will shortly submit a plan and schedule for the formal acquisition of the land.

A copy of the drawing shewing the land required is enclosed for ready reference.

Copy of letter from the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, No. 1335 W, dated 5th February, 1907.

Land for quadrupling the line between Charni Road level-crossing and the French Bridge.

In compliance with your letter No. 50, dated 4th January, 1907, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of drawing No. 12563 sent to you with this office. No 10468W. dated 20th November, 1899.

I also send herewith copy of drawing No. 21762 showing the land now required for quadrupling the line between the above mentioned places providing for spacing of tracks for wider stock.

Resolution.—Government should be informed that the Trustees consider that in the circumstances it will be more convenient were the strip in question to be resumed by Government.

BETROTHAL OF AN HEIRESS.

Mrs. Hetty Green and Her Daughter.

Mrs. Hetty Green announces "the engagement of her only daughter, Miss Silvia Green, to Mr. Matthew Astor Wilks, of New York, eldest son of the late Matthew Wilks, of Cruickston Park, Galt, Ontario."

These are the formal terms in which the American lady banker, who has amassed by her own genius for business a fortune estimated at £10,000,000 (dol.50,000,000), proclaims on February 12, the realisation of her fondest hope.

Miss Silvia Green has been reported at various times to be betrothed to different foreign noblemen, but her mother has always declared that a "plain American gentleman is good enough for the daughter of Hetty Green." When a year ago the eccentric lady, discarding her rusty black dress and coalscuttle bonnet, migrated with her daughter from a modest Hoboken flat to palatial apartments at the Plaza Hotel, where she entertained some of the leading figures of New York society to a grand "gold service" dinner, the curious public immediately expressed the vociferous conviction that Miss Green was about to be betrothed. Mrs. Green, while refusing to confirm the report, profited by the occasion to emphasise that the Greens far from being of plebian origin, belonged to a "fine old Knickerbocker family."

After only a month of almost royal extravagance, Mrs. Green and her daughter retired to a modest boarding-house in New York, and were not heard of again until to-day.

Miss Green is thirty-six years of age, and does not pretend to be younger. Her fiance is fifty-seven years old, and is a great-grandson of the original John Jacob Astor. He is well known in New York society, and has an independant fortune estimated at several million dollars. He has three sisters, one of whom is Mrs. William Keefer, wife of a surgeon-major in the British Army.

The wedding will take place in June. Neither Mrs. nor Miss Green nor Mr. Wilks can be found in New York. Apparently they are all in hiding in the country until the storm of public curiosity has abated.

IT is understood that an interesting experiment in the rapid transit of troops by motor-car will be carried out by the Automobile Association. This Association recently circularised its members with a view to obtaining the co-operation of the owners of cars. The response was very encouraging and the Association will be able to place a large number of cars at the disposal of the authorities in the early spring. It is intended to use these cars for the conveyance of a small but fully-equipped fighting force from London to some place on the South Coast, probably in the vicinity of Hythe. The force will, in every way be an effective one and heavier and more powerful cars will be utilised for commissariat and baggage purposes. It will be remembered that an experiment on lines somewhat similar to this was carried out some months ago. The vehicles then employed were ordinary motor omnibuses, and the manœuvre ground was between Chelmsford and the Essex coast. The success achieved on that occasion has led to the present experiment, of which the most favourable hopes are entertained.

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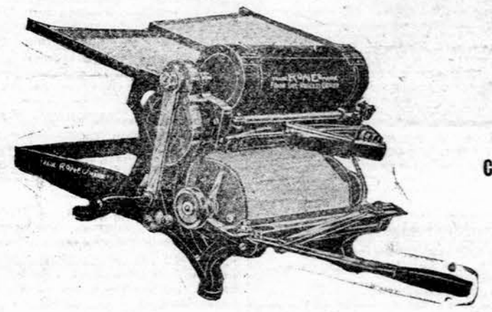
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"I am now eighty years old and one morning, three years ago, I was taken with a hard pain in my right side. In two days I had an attack of piles (hemorrhoids), bleeding and protruding. The doctor gave me some medicine and an ointment for them which helped me some but I had to keep using them all the time. Then I changed to the P—— remedy; but if I did not use it every day, I would get worse. The doctor said the only help for me was to go to a hospital and be operated on. At this time, about a year ago, I went to using the S—— remedies. I tried them for four or five months but did not get much help for my piles. During this time sores would come on a fleshy part of my body. They bothered me all the time. I would get one healed and another would come. These sores changed to eczema, accompanied by a terrible itching. It seemed as if I could not keep my hands from tearing my flesh. This and the pile trouble brought on an inflamed condition. Then I got the Cuticura Remedies. I washed the affected parts with Cuticura Soap and warm water in the morning, at noon, and at night, then used Cuticura Ointment on the irritated surfaces and injected a quantity of Cuticura Ointment with a Cuticura Suppository Syringe. I also took Cuticura Resolvent Pills three times a day. It took a month of this treatment to get me in a fairly healthy state and then I treated myself once a day for three months and, after that, once or twice a week. It is fortunate that I used Cuticura. The treatments I had tried took a lot of money that I would have saved by using Cuticura Remedies sooner, but I am wiser now, and I would not feel safe without them. J. H. Henderson, Hopkinton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. U. S. A., April 20, 1907.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DISPUTE OVER A WILL.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

KUBERDAS GANDHBHAI AND ANOTHER vs. BAI DIVALI.

For Applicant-Repondent.—Mr. K. N. Koyaji.

For Opponent-Appellant.—Mr. L. A. Shah.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, District Judge of Surat. The applicants in this case prayed for the probate of a will of one Bagu Dayaram, which was written on 1st October 1902, but signed and attested three days before the death of the testator. The District Judge who tried the case granted the probate applied for. Against this order, an appeal was admitted into the High Court and their Lordships said that it was argued that the District Judge has erred in his appreciation of the evidence and came to a wrong conclusion that the will set up was genuine. It was urged that the case really depends upon the evidence of the Appellant and one attesting witness which was not satisfactory; that there had been long delay on the part of the Applicant in applying for probate, and that there were these important circumstances in favour of the present Appellant's case, that after the death of Bhagu, the alleged testator, the Applicant allowed Kashi to remain in management of the property, and by his conduct showed that the will could not be genuine. In a case of this kind their Lordships observed they must see what the facts were, as to which there was no contest in the Court below. After the death of Bhagu, a few months after his death at least, the will in dispute was set up. There was a dispute which was settled by Kashi being allowed to remain in the management of the property and the will was made over to a third person, a woman called Bai Valhi, in whom both Kashi and the present Respondent reposed trust. Also that Bhagu had an intention to make a will and that the body of the will now in dispute was written in furtherance of that intention and was also conceded in argument before their Lordships by the Appellant's Pleader. But if that was all—if the deceased died without affixing his signature to the will, it was difficult to understand how the paper came into the possession of the present Respondent. He was not living with Bhagu and there was no explanation forthcoming of the circumstances under which he could have got hold of this document.

And then there was the presumption arising from the settlement of the dispute between Kashi and the present Respondent. If the dispute was as to the genuineness of the will, it was difficult to understand how Kashi allowed the will to remain with a third party, and arranged that it ought to remain with the old woman until the marriage of her daughter. After that marriage (it was admitted) the will came back into the posession of Kashi. If this was not a genuine will, why was it deposited with a third party? Why was it kept by that party with care and why did Kashi take posession of it and keep it till her death? If Kashi had then denounced the will as a forgery and the Respondent had acquiesced in that, there was no occasion for placing it with Bai Valhi. The legitimate inference from these facts was that Kashi accepted the will as genuine, but the Respondent in the interests of peace allowed her to manage the property.

Further their Lordships said that the provisions of the will were both natural and reasonable. Provision was made for both the wives of the deceased and the estate ultimately went to the daughter of the deceased. Then there was the evidence of Applicant and one attesting witness. Mr. Shah asked their Lordships to hold the latter to be unreliable because he has been sued by the Appellant. But his attestation was made in 1904—several years before the dispute which led to the suit. The District Judge has believed him rightly.

Upon the whole their Lordships were of opinion that the learned District Judge was right and his order must be confirmed with costs.

THE LAST CHANCE.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

SHESMAL INDU vs. BHERA JITA AND OTHERS.

For the Appellant.—Mr. M. W. Pradhan.

For the Respondent.—Mr. M. M. Karbari.

This was an appeal from the original decree of the First Class Sub-Judge at Thana in connection with a claim for Rs. 8,120. Sheshmal Indu, a minor, was represented by his guardian and mother who prayed that the minor be allowed under Section 15 (b) of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act to pay off the decretal amount by a yearly instalment of Rs. 250 and that the Court might disallow the future interest.

This application was rejected by the First Class Subordinate Judge of Thana. An appeal had been admitted in the High Court from the decision of the lower Court. Notice was ordered to issue by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knight. Mr. Pradhan contended that the lower Court having found the Appellant to be an agriculturist within the meaning of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act, had erred in exercising its discretion as required by Section 15 (b) of that Act, in refusing to grant instalment.

Mr. Karbari urged that the grant of an instalment would delay the payment of the decretal amount and the creditor would not be able to proceed against the other judgment debtors.

But their Lordships held that the lower Court was wrong in not giving the minor the last chance of saving his estate, and they reversed the decree of the lower Court and ordered an instalment of Rs. 1,000 per annum to be paid. They made no [illegible] costs.

[illegible]TE'S ORDER [illegible]SHED.

[illegible]*avarkar and Mr.*

[illegible]HARAM.

[illegible] Mr. A. M. [illegible] the case [illegible]nvicted [illegible]istrate [illegible]perty [illegible] Rs. [illegible]ent.

PERVERSE VERDICT.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR vs. SHIVYA BIN KEDARIAPPA.

For the Accused.—Mr. Nilkant Atmaram.

For the Crown.—The Government Pleader.

The accused was charged before Mr. E. Clements, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, with having in his possession instruments and materials for counterfeiting the Queen's coin, etc. The jury by a majority found the accused not guilty, while the Session Judge was of opinion that the accused was clearly guilty of that offence. Mr. Clements, in his reference to the High Court, said this was a clear case of an offence under Section 235, Indian Penal Code. Counterfeiting coin is a serious offence, and not an uncommon one, and possession of the property in Court was clearly traced to the accused. The verdict of the majority of the jury, four to one, was, in Mr. Clements' opinion, perverse. The property was found buried in two places in an inner room of the accused's house; and Mr. Clements thought it was wildly improbable that an enemy could have buried the property there without the accused's knowledge. In the absence of any satisfactory explanation, the accused was clearly guilty of the offence charged.

Their Lordships, agreeing with the Sessions Judge, convicted the accused under Section 235 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, or in default, rigorous imprisonment for two months.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

HINT TO THE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL.

Before Mr. Justice Davar.

IN THE MATTER OF THE LAST WILL OF BAI KESARBAI.

For the Applicant.—Mr. Inverarity and the Hon. Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co.

For the Caveatrix.—Mr. Bahadurji and Mr S. V. Bhandarkar, instructed by Messrs. Dixit, Dhunjishah, and Sunderdass.

His Lordship had disposed of the suit in which Mr. D. Chamier, some time ago Acting Administrator-General at Bombay, applied for Letters of Administration of the property of Bai Kesarbai, widow of Narandas Uka, who died in Bombay on the 23rd June, 1906. The caveatrix was Jayabai, widow of Lalji Naranji, a Pokarna Brahmin, and guardian of a minor named Dharamsi Ghelaram Mathuradas, appointed under a Chamber order of 7th September, 1908.

Mr. Chamier stated in his petition that the deceased Kesarbai left property valued at Rs. 6,903, and a will in Gujarati, dated 23rd June, 1906, executed on the day of her death. Two executors were appointed under the will: Thakkar Waghjibhoy Kalianji, who refused to act as executor, and Bai Vela, widow of Parshotam Madhavji, who died on 24th October, 1907, without having proved the will. Mr. Chamier applied for Letters of Administration under the Administrator-General's Act. Mr. Justice Davar passed an order on 16th December, 1907, authorising the petitioner to do so. The deceased Kesarbai left no one as her next-of-kin.

The caveatrix Jayabai, guardian of the minor Dharamsi, stated in her written statement that through her attorneys she had written to the attorneys of the plaintiff to furnish her with a copy of the proceedings; but it was not given to her until the time of her filing the written statement. She was Dharamsi's first cousin on the mother's side. She was appointed by a Chamber order, dated 7th September 1908, to oppose the petition for the grant of the Letters. Under the will, Dharamsi was a legatee. Under a prior will, dated 13th February, 1904, he was the sole residuary legatee. That Kesarbai had not left any next-of-kin was an allegation which was wholly untrue. Dharamsi was the son of the deceased's husband's brother, and was nephew of the deceased. From the correspondence which had passed, the Administrator-Genereral's party knew, or ought to have known, this relationship of Dharamdas; but the fact was suppressed in order to get the grant of the Letters without a citation of Dharamsi. Even under the will occurred the words, "my cousin (nephew) Dharamsi Ghelaram Mathuradas," in clause 6, sub-clause G. The deceased was alleged to have left a will on 23rd June, 1906; but she was very ill and unconscious on that day. It was alleged that she put her mark on the will on that day some hours before her death. But there were grave doubts about the genuineness of the will. It was void in law, and the caveatrix prayed that Letters should not be granted to the Administrator-General.

Mr. Justice Davar commented on the case and said that before launching into such a litigation an officer like the Administrator-General should have seen that he was indemnified against his costs. Costs of the caveatrix as between attorney and client to come out of the estate; of the Administrator-General, as between party and party. The Administrator-General's petition for Letters of Administration, with the will annexed, was re-

SMALL CAUSE COURT

COMMISSION AGENCY ACCOUNT.

Before the Chief Judge.

RAMBILLAS RAMKAVANDAS vs. DURGAPRASAD PRANSUKH AND OTHERS.

For Plaintiff.—Mr. R. K. Dadachanji.

For Defendant.—Mr. Kavasji Setna.

This was a suit for the balance of a Commission Agency account. It appeared that the firm of Govindass Lalchand of Kalpi consigned 75 bales of cotton to Bombay and sent the Railway Receipt to the firm of Motilal Fatehlal of Cawnpore with instructions that it should be delivered to the firm of Gayanchand Pransukh of Cawnpore on payment of the price. The firm of Gayanchand Pransukh drew a Hundi for Rs. 6,000 in favour of Motilal Fatehlal on the firm of Mumraj, which Hundi the plaintiff's Cawnpore firm paid on receipt of the Railway Receipt. The plaintiff's Cawnpore firm then sent the Railway Receipt and Hundi to their Bombay firm who sold the bales and thus the present suit was for the balance due on that account.

In the course of a long judgment, the learned Chief Judge observed that the suit was brought against Durgaprasad and Lachminarayan, trading as Durgaprasad Lachminarayan. The first defendant did not defend the suit. The second defendant denied trading as Durgaprasad Lachminarayan and without prejudice pleaded minority. As to the plea of minority, the Judge said that the particular transaction which was the subject matter of this suit, took place in February, 1907. The Guardianship Certificate obtained by the second defendant's grandmother showed that the minority was to expire on the 19th March 1907, so that if the plaintiff was bound by that certificate, the second defendant was a minor at the date of this transaction and could not in February enter into any contract of partnership with Durgaprasad. There was no doubt that although Durgaprasad and second defendant were cousins they were separate. It was contended that even if the second defendant were a minor at the date of this transaction, that would not prevent creditors of the firm from suing him. The Judge said that this argument would only hold good if the minor had in any way held himself out as a partner and thereby induced parties to contract with the firm in the belief that he was a partner. In other words, the minor might then be stopped from denying his liability as a partner, at any rate to the extent of his estate in the firm. That, however, was not the case here. The plaintiff sought to hold the second defendant liable otherwise than by way of estoppel. The Judge held on the evidence that it was insufficient to show that second defendant ever held himself out to be a partner. After reviewing the evidence in the case the learned Chief Judge observed that if the second defendant was a party to the transaction, it was unlikely his name would not appear on the Hundi. The Judge held on the strict rules of evidence that plaintiff had not shown that second defendant was a partner. The only direct evidence associating him with this Hundi was the oral testimony on commission of the broker Bholanath, and a perusal of that evidence showed that the broker had contradicted himself a good many times as to the second defendant's share in that transaction. Another important point in second defendant's favour was the admission of a witness, Shivanarayan, in cross-examination that in the books this Hundi for Rs. 6,000 was under the heading Gayanchand Pransukh. In these circumstances, the learned Judge held that plaintiff had not shown that the second defendant was a partner in the transaction, and the suit was dismissed with costs.

WORKING OFF A PROMISSORY NOTE.

Before Mr. Javeri, Fifth Judge.

N. F. BATLIBHOI VS. R. H. SHROFF.

For Plaintiff.—Mr. R. K. Dadachanji.

For Defendant.—M. Billimoria.

The plaintiff in this case sued the defendant to recover Rs. 469, being the balance due to him on a promissory note for Rs. 500 passed by the defendant to him. The allegation of the plaintiff was that he entrusted the defendant, who was in his employ, with currency notes including a currency note for Rs. 1,000 for the purpose of being deposited with the National Bank of India in the plaintiff's current account. Plaintiff stated further that when the defendant handed the bundle of notes to the cashier of the Bank, the note for Rs. 1,000 was not to be found. Plaintiff's manager then made enquiries, but the note was not to be traced. Suspicion was aroused and plaintiff gave information to the police, who took the defendant into custody. As no incriminating evidence was found against the defendant, he was released from police custody. And the next day after his release he passed the pro-note in the suit to the plaintiff and agreed to pay it off out of his wages by working for the plaintiff. The defendant contended that the note sued upon was not written or signed by him and that the two notes purporting to be dated 5th and 7th December, 1905, respectively, for Rs. 500 each, were taken from him on the 6th December, 1905, while he was still in police custody. He therefore pleaded coercion as to those two notes. The learned Fifth Judge, after reviewing the evidence in the case, held that the defendant had failed in his defence. After the police had given up the matter, defendant voluntarily went to the plaintiff, offered his services and also offered to give a pro-note, the amount of which he said he would work off from his salary. The learned Judge seemed to think that defendant might have misappropriated the amount and made amends for it by passing the pro-note. A decree was therefore passed in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 469-15-4 and professional costs.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

BY ORDER FROM CALCUTTA.

Inspector Sullivan, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged D. F. Mackintosh, an European, with cheating.

Inspector Sullivan said that, in consequence of a telegram received from the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, he arrested the accused at the Watson's Hotel on Friday. He was not acquainted with the facts of the case, as the Police had not received any particulars from Calcutta.

The Magistrate ordered the transfer of the case to the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate at Calcutta.

IN A FIT OF TEMPER.

Before the same Magistrate, one Ragunath [illegible]

case for the prosecution was that on Friday the accused was arrested on suspicion at the Victoria Terminus Station with a ticket for Mhow. He had a gold ring, a silver watch, and some cash.

The accused stated that he was the son of a Vakil at Ujjain. A few days ago he spoiled a stamped paper in a case, for which his father thrashed him. In a fit of temper he left his home with Rs. 100, out of which he purchased the ring at Khandwa and the watch at Bombay. He was returning to his father when he was arrested. He pleaded guilty to the charge.

The case was remanded pending a communication to the accused's father regarding the case.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

ALLEGED THEFT IN A TRAIN.

Shivram Devji, a Hindu shoemaker, against whom there stood a record of over half a dozen convictions, was charged with theft in respect of a gold ornament. Savitribai, a Hindu lady, was coming out of a third class compartment of the Coorla local train, which arrived at the Mazagon Station at 10-30 a. m. on Friday last. The accused, it was alleged, who was sitting in another compartment, removed the head ornament from her hair from behind without her noticing it. He did it just as the train started and as he was sitting in one of the compartments of the train he could not be pursued. He was however arrested by the police subsequently and brought before the Magistrate [illegible] Fitzroy Street." Sir William Lee-[illegible]ever, was busy at the time, and at his [illegible] defendant was informed that he could [illegible] him, but that another official, Sir Lawrence [illegible]kins, would be pleased to give him an interview. The defendant said that that would not suit his purpose, and he left the building. Shortly after one o'clock on Feb. 1 Sir William Lee-Warner was walking from the India Office to the Athenæum Club, and when he was near the Duke of York column the defendant approached him. He said that his name was Sarma and that he had recently called to see him at the India Office. He then produced a letter, but Sir William told him that he could not be interviewed there, and asked him to deliver it at the India Office. The defendant became very excited and brandished a walking-stick, ultimately striking Sir William on the leg with it. It was not suggested that a serious assault was committed, so far as the amount of violence was concerned. Sir William asked some bystanders for their names and addresses, and Lieut. Thompson, of the Royal Garrison Art., who had witnessed the assault, gave him his card. A constable was called, but the defendant refused to give him his name or address. On the day before this summons was granted the defendant had applied to Mr. Marsham for process against Sir William Lee-Warner in connection with this same incident, but the magistrate refused to grant a summons, having come to the conclusion, after investigating the matter, that the defendant was the aggressor in the first instance. Sir William was assaulted a few days previously, almost at the same spot, by one of the defendant's compatriots, whose name he believed to be also Bhattacharya, but that matter was overlooked by the India Office authorities. Upon a repetition of the occurrence, however, within so short a period, it was decided, upon the facts being brought to the notice of the Secretary of Sate for India, that there should be an official prosecution at the instance of the India Council. There was much more behind what appeared on the surface of this case. If the case was proved he would ask that the defendant be ordered to find sureties for his good behaviour.

Sir William Lee-Warner gave evidence bearing out this statement. He added that when he declined to take the letter which the defendant offered to him the defendant remarked, "I will walk with you to your club." The witness stopped and said, "I decline to let you go with me." The defendant then said, "Where you go I will go." He then became excited and struck him on the leg with his stick.

In cross-examination the witness said he was aware of a petition addressed to the Secretary of State on Jan. 10. It came before a committee on which he sat.

Mr. Ritch proposed to read the petition, and Mr. Muskett objected on the ground that it was utterly irrelevant.

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The magistrate declined to allow the petition to be read.

Lieut. Thompson said that he saw the defendant strike Sir William Lee-Warner, who immediately seized him and held him until a constable arrived.

Mr. Ritch explained that the difference in the names given by the defendant was accounted for by the fact that Brahmins frequently used alternative names as a means of distinguishing their religious classes. The defendant's case was that on Jan. 19 or 20 a friend of his, Kunjalal Bhattacharya mentioned to him that Sir William Lee-Warner, to whom he had presented a petition, called him "the son of a pig." An Englishman would regard such an expression as mere abuse but to a Brahmin it was something most unwholesome and objectionable. The defendant felt indignant, and his object in writing to Sir William was to invite him to explain away such an accusation or tender an apology. He received no reply to two letters which he wrote, and he afterwards handed a third letter to Sir William in the street. Sir William read part of the letter, and then exclaimed, "Get away, you dirty nigger." He afterwards pushed the defendant, and the defendant pushed him back. Then Sir William struck him with his umbrella, and he retaliated by striking him with his walking stick.

The defendant gave evidence to this effect on oath. He mentioned that after his friend told him what Sir William had called him he had a dream, and in consequence of what he dreamt he considered it his duty to ask Sir William to apologise for what he had said. He had been shadowed by three or four detectives, one of whom offered him some Government service, while another asked him if he was short of funds. The man had told him that he (the witness) was a good orator, and asked him if he would consent to be a preacher, but the witness replied that he had no faith in Christianity.

Cross-examined, the witness admitted that he had thus described this incident in print:—"I thought it desirable that Anglo-Indian insolence should be stopped, so with the walking-stick, which luckily I carried, I taught Sir William Lee-Warner better manners." He denied that at the India Office he told the porter that he wanted Sir William's permission to use his name in a book he was writing. Sir William had not given a correct account of what took place, and he did not consider he was a true Englishman.

Mr. Muskett: Do you regret what you have done?—It has been left unrevenged.

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The magistrate ordered the defendant to be bound over in his own recognisances in £20, and to find two sureties in £10 each, to be of good behaviour for six months, and in default to undergo one month's imprisonment.

BANDRA.

Before Mr. Pavgee, First Class Magistrate.

ASSAULTING A POLICE CONSTABLE.

PARAMESHWARAM SURDA VS. PERREIRA AND SOARES.

For the Complainant.—Mr. Subnis, of the Railway Police.

For the Accused.—Mr. Ferreira, Solicitor.

This was a case, which created some sensation in Bandra, as the two accused are respectable members of the Native Christian community of the place. F. X. Pereira and John Soares were charged with having assaulted and beaten one Parameshwaran Surda, a Railway Police Constable, while he was engaged in the execution of his duties, and also with having used criminal force to him, to deter him from discharging his duty as such public servant, under Section 353 of the Indian Penal Code.

The facts of the case were that, on or about the 15th day of December last, of a night, the accused having alighted from the train, left the station to secure a conveyance. They approached a victoria and asked the driver to take them home. He replied that the conveyance was already engaged and that therefore he could not accommodate them. The two accused, it was alleged, then got excited and beat the victoria driver, whereupon a Police Constable interposed and asked them to go away.

Mr. Waterfield, I. C. S., Railway Magistrate and President of the Bandra Municipality, happened to be at the Bandra Station in one of the down trains from Bombay, and the victoria driver approached him. Mr. Waterfield then sent for the Police and the Railway Police Constable Parameshwaran Surda (the present complainant) was asked to take down the names of the two accused who had beaten the victoria driver.

Subsequently, Mr. Waterfield left the station and the Police Constable asked the two accused to give their names to him. But they would not do that, and neither would the Police Constable allow them to go without giving their names. The two accused therefore, to effect their escape from the Police Constable, were alleged to have used criminal force and after seizing him by his coat, to have beaten him, and asked him to let them go.

Among the points raised for decision in the case, the chief were:—

(1) Whether the two accused had used criminal force to the complainant.
(2) Whether this was done while he was exercising his duties as such public servant.
(3) Whether the two accused had refused to give their names.
(4) Whether all this was done by the two accused with intent to prevent or deter the Police Constable from discharging his duty.

After minutely entering into the evidence in the case, the learned Magistrate found all the issues in the affirmative. He remarked that the evidence of the witnesses examined in the case disclosed the fact that the accused had overstepped their limits and had assaulted and beaten the complainant. There appeared not the slightest doubt that the complainant had asked the two accused to give him their names as per orders received from Mr. Waterfield. In conclusion, the learned Magistrate said that the two accused did not plead guilty, but had cited and produced witnesses to rebut the charge, who appeared to be either interested or biassed and therefore their evidence might be dismissed without further comment.

Thus, the charge having been proved and brought home to the accused, the Magistrate convicted them of the offence and directed that each of them should pay a fine of Rs. 25 or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one month.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

GIRGAUM.

Before Dr. N. N. Katrak (Chairman) and Rao Bahadur N. N. Nanavati.

Their Worships disposed of 22 cases on Saturday, including those against Dhondu Babaji, Raoji Kundoo, and Tukaram Kundlik, who were charged with working an animal unfit for labour. The accused were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 2, 1, and 2, respectively.

DADAR.

Before Rao Bahadur N. T. Vaidya and Kazi Mahomed Saleh Londay.

Their Worships disposed of 29 cases, many of them being against drunkards. The majority of the accused were convicted and sentenced.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. Ravji Vinayek, J. Shunkershett and Dr. D. B. Dandekar.

Their Worships at the Mazagon Bench disposed of 37 cases on Saturday morning, most of them being those against drunk and disorderly persons and hawkers.

An inquest was held at Clerkenwell on the 2nd ultimo on the body of an infant, whose death was mainly due to inflammation set up in a way which for some time could not be accounted for. It was eventually ascertained that the mother had washed the child's clothing in a strong bleaching powder which contained alkaline-rs one of its ingredients, and a doctor said that this caused an irritation which eventually resulted in very bad inflammation.

SIR WILLIAM LEE-WARNER AND THE HINDOO STUDENT.

At Bow Street, on Feb. 11, before Sir A. de Rutzen, Basundev Bhattacharya, a Hindoo student, described as of India House, Cromwell Avenue, Highgate, was summoned for assaulting Sir William Lee-Warner, member of the Council of India.

Mr. L. W. Ritch, who defended, applied for an adjournment remarking that he had only just been instructed, and wished to obtain additional evidence.

Mr. H. Muskett, who prosecuted, observed that the matter was one of pressing importance, and one of his witnesses had come up specially from Weymouth.

Mr. Ritch intimated that he desired to call witnesses from India.

Mr. Muskett said he certainly could not consent to an adjournment for that purpose. Sir William Lee-Warner, he proceeded, was now a member of the Council of India, and two years ago he was vice-president of that body. He was a distinguished Indian Civil Servant and a Knight Commander of the Star of India. The defendant, he believed, was a Brahmin. The Government of India had instructed him to prosecute in this matter, and he wished to confine the case to the incidents which were the direct subject-matter of the complaint. He wished to touch the matter as lightly as possible and not to exaggerate its importance. On Jan. 26, a man, believed to be the defendant, called at the India Office and asked for an interview with Sir William Lee-Warner. He [illegible] piece of paper his name and address [illegible] Fitzroy Street." Sir William Lee-[illegible]ever, was busy at the time, and at his [illegible] defendant was informed that he could [illegible] him, but that another official, Sir Lawrence [illegible]kins, would be pleased to give him an interview. The defendant said that that would not suit his purpose, and he left the building. Shortly after one o'clock on Feb. 1 Sir William Lee-Warner was walking from the India Office to the Athenæum Club, and when he was near the Duke of York column the defendant approached him. He said that his name was Sarma and that he had recently called to see him at the India Office. He then produced a letter, but Sir William told him that he could not be interviewed there, and asked him to deliver it at the India Office. The defendant became very excited and brandished a walking-stick, ultimately striking Sir William on the leg with it. It was not suggested that a serious assault was committed, so far as the amount of violence was concerned. Sir William asked some bystanders for their names and addresses, and Lieut. Thompson, of the Royal Garrison Art., who had witnessed the assault, gave him his card. A constable was called, but the defendant refused to give him his name or address. On the day before this summons was granted the defendant had applied to Mr. Marsham for process against Sir William Lee-Warner in connection with this same incident, but the magistrate refused to grant a summons, having come to the conclusion, after investigating the matter, that the defendant was the aggressor in the first instance. Sir William was assaulted a few days previously, almost at the same spot, by one of the defendant's compatriots, whose name he believed to be also Bhattacharya, but that matter was overlooked by the India Office authorities. Upon a repetition of the occurrence, however, within so short a period, it was decided, upon the facts being brought to the notice of the Secretary of Sate for India, that there should be an official prosecution at the instance of the India Council. There was much more behind what appeared on the surface of this case. If the case was proved he would ask that the defendant be ordered to find sureties for his good behaviour.

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"A DANGEROUS EXPERIMENT IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT."

India has to be governed in India, and everything which may weaken the Governor-General in Council is dangerous. The appointment of an Indian to be one of the Governor-General's colleagues must have that effect in many ways, and will increase the pernicious tendency which has been growing for some years past to turn the Government of India into a telegraphic duet between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy. It may well come about that neither of them shall know his part. I cannot improve the words Lord Macdonnell has used in condemning this ill-judged and dangerous experiment. I ask leave to quote them:—

"The principle which, in his opinion, ought to direct and control our policy in India was this—the maintenance of complete and absolute control in the hands of a small body of picked officers of the Empire who formed the Government of India, and subject to that control, the fullest measure of local government in the provinces that each province was fit to administer. He believed they could not find in India a single individual who would be able to give valuable advice and assistance to the Governor-General in Council. He was also certain that they could not appoint a Mahomedan to that Council without also appointing a Hindu; and if they did appoint such an officer, and he were not of the class against whom the legislation of which they had heard was directed, he would command no influence whatever amongst his co-religionists."—Lord Macdonnell, House of Lords,—Sir Charles Crosthwaite, K. C. S. I., in "Blackwood's."

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 1.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the HON. MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR.)

For Dismissal under Rule 797.

72-08-932-08 In person Dinsha Framji Marker vs Dossibai Framji Marker Matubhoy J and M.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

49-08-807-06 Payne and Co Poma Dongra and others vs Vinayek Pursotam Chitnis M and M.

54-08-419-08 Mulla and M Mahomed Ebrahim Shaik Miya Koor vs Abdoola bin Alli Saheb Koor Payne and Co.

56-08-517-08 Thakerdas and Co Ahmed bin Shaik Essa Khamissa vs Ayshabibi and others Mirza M M Thakerdas and Co.

58-08-711-07 Captain and V Nemchand Manaji and others vs R D Sethna and others Bhaisanker K and G Little and Co

37-08 In person Miya Saheb Abdool Alli Miya Saheb Sursifally vs Haji Jakeria Haji Ahmed Payne and Co.

48-08-834-07 Mehta D and D Gamnaji Bhawaji vs Makanchanji Khusalchand and others N M Cama.

50-08-764

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OF

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AND

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1909.

SOME PROBABILITIES OF WARFARE IN THE FUTURE.

THE February issue of *La Revue de l'Aviation* bears upon the outer cover a distracting picture of havoc which is nothing less than the Portsmouth dockyard and harbour defences in process of destruction, by bursting shells dropped from gigantic dirigibles, which hover like huge birds of prey above the doomed naval stronghold. Perusal of the article of which this appalling scene is an illustration leaves no doubt as to the identity of our aerial aggressors; needless to say they are not French. M. Larisson, the writer of the article, is desirous of conveying a friendly warning to England of the alarming possibilities of aerial warfare in the future and how her position may be affected thereby, with the object no doubt of deepening further the impression he endeavours to make on the minds of his readers. Portsmouth has been selected as the scene of this debacle of British supremacy at sea, which would follow as a natural consequence of the total destruction of our great Naval bases and building yards. Clearly, we cannot afford to be a second-rate Power in the air, if we would retain our supremacy on the sea, though it is difficult to imagine the present Government initiating a two-Power standard in the air policy. In all seriousness, M. Larisson asks: "Can England be invaded?" Certainly not by sea, and strangely enough, not by air either, for M. Larisson scoffs at the idea of such an enterprise being effectively carried out by airships or dirigiblee, though the stories of what has been effected by German dirigibles has given rise, he declares, to much uneasiness in Great Britain—a state of feeling at Home which we have no reason to believe exists, as yet, since the few enthusiasts in aeronautics that we are said to possess, are just now loudly declaiming against the lack of any interest in this elusive science, on the part of the public at Home, who they accuse of ignoring the matter, except perhaps as regards the experiments occasionally carried out on Farnborough Common by the War Balloon Department. With this exception it is difficult to gather what else may have taken place at Home that would be likely to arouse any public interest.

The Aldershot trials have afforded some amusement to the onlookers, as may be remembered did also, but a few years back, the roadside attempts to make a motor-car move. Aeroplanes need cause no anxiety at present as M. Larisson does not consider them of practical use for the invasion of England as there would be some difficulty in landing them as also in concerting their approach to the English coast. If these were the chief difficulties to be overcome, an invasion by aeroplane would not appear to be so impracticable, after all. Then it may be asked, how will our downfall be brought about? By dirigible balloons moving rapidly across to our coasts by known aerial routes. In this way, M. Larisson is assured, "enormous damage might be inflicted on England, by the destruction by dynamite of the ports of war, the ship-building yards, the dockyards, the arsenals and the depots of supplies." It might be suggested that these dirigibles might, while about it, destroy our fleet at the same time, but M. Larisson does not think they would be capable of accomplishing this too, and in his opinion any voyage of exploration with this end would result in certain disaster to the aerial torpedo cruisers, as they are termed. M. Larisson's assumption is then that dirigible balloons might be constructed with a capacity of 15,000 cubic metres and a lifting power of 5,000 kilos or about 11,000 pounds and 500 h.p. motor. It is estimated that a dirigible of this design with a crew of six persons and fully equipped in every respect could keep the air for a minimum of twelve hours moving at a rate of over thirty miles an hour. Each would be provided with aerial torpedoes up to a weight of 3,000 lbs., loss of ballast by the discharge of these missiles being compensated for by placing balloonists in the interior of the envelope. A dirigible of this type is the only engine of war, in M. Larisson's opinion, capable of inflicting serious injury on the British power "by attacking her at weak points unprotected against such incursions." As depicted, we may presume, on the cover of *La Revue de l'Aviation*, M. Larisson does not appear to allow for any offensive or even defensive action on our part, while our enemies are making havoc of our arsenals and devastating our dockyards.

It may be confidently assumed that when the dirigibles of a continental Power can be navigated across to our coasts, intent on destruction, we shall by that time have devised some means of destroying them. By what special means this may be achieved it is at this stage difficult to denote. An ordinary dirigible balloon provides a large target and we shall, no doubt, be able to produce guns and gunners that can get on to it. It must not be, however, assumed that our defenders will be content to conduct operations from "terra firma" only; as in a contest on the sea battleship is pitted against battleship, so in the air will our airship manœuvre for the destruction of the other. As far as the public may know, the authorities at Home have made but little progress in the construction of airships since the Nulli Secundus II—which by the bye much belied its name—was dismantled and removed from the grounds of the Crystal Palace where it had been forced to descend, on meeting with an adverse wind which it found impossible to stem. France and Germany have so far pinned their faith to the dirigible, the aeroplane being at present too unreliable to warrant either Government taking it up, the most advanced type, that of Wilbur Wright's, being, after all, in but a primitive state of development for practical use. It is also dependent on the weather, while the slightest derangement of the mechanism quickly brings it to earth. France will very soon possess twenty-eight dirigibles of the latest type, probably more, for it is rumoured that military attachés have noticed that different ones are sent up under the same name. Germany has expended enormous sums on airships, although it is said that under the pressure of popular feeling aroused by French successes, the Government made terms with Count Zeppelin which it now has reason to regret. It has made up perhaps for a hard bargain by the acquisition of the Parseval for £12,000. Dirigibles or aeroplanes are, however, of little use without experienced experts to manipulate them which makes the question of personnel of such supreme importance. It is recognised that success must be in the hands of the aviator and aeronautical corps are being trained in all countries on the Continent as well as in the United States. In short, it is recognised that it is every bit as important to train men as it is to construct machines, but in the absence of the latter it does not appear that we can make any progress in this training at present. What are we then doing? If progress must be judged by results the reply would be very, little. Military balloonists, however, claim to have designed an aeroplane as good as any other in which mechanical perfection may be said to have been reached. Captain Wendham, the founder of the Aero Club of the United Kingdom, has an aeroplane in process of construction by a French firm, but according to designs of his own. In this he hopes to make the cross-Channel trip some time in the year. Many other machines are said to be in course of construction, but mostly by French firms, while the mystery of the remote Scotch glen has not been yet divulged. This may be said to sum up briefly the progress in aeronautics so far, that we can claim to have made. That airships may change the aspect of war in the future there can be no doubt. It behoves us therefore to keep a watchful eye on all developments.

WHEAT ELEVATORS FOR INDIA.

MR. FREDERICK NOEL-PATON returns to the charge in the matter of wheat elevators in India. The system was advocated some time ago in the *Indian Trade Journal* and met with some critisism. Mr. Paton has now published a little volume on the subject with a view to removing existing misapprehensions. The wheat crop in India is beset by many perils. Not only is it subject to the depredation of human thieves and rats but it is seriously damaged by weevils. It has been proved that in some cases the loss from this last cause has been as much as twenty-six per cent. of weight. For this reason it is desirable to get the wheat to be exported out of the country as soon as possible. The first factor to be considered in the Indian wheat trade is the port of Karachi. It will be remembered that once, after many jeers and jiles from the residents of Karachi, the North-Western Railway flooded the port with wheat to such an extent that it could not be moved. Such a state of affairs is not likely to occur again, because the Railway suffered as well as the port. But lest such a blockage should occur Mr. Paton suggests that there should be wheat elevators up-country in order to spread the traffic more evenly over the year and so benefit the Railway by reducing empty haulage. Under present conditions an excess crop defeats its own ends by congesting the railways and so failing to reach the foreign market and full railway facilities are only available when they are least wanted. The fundamental advantages of the elevator system as applied to the wheat trade in the United States and Canada are, according to Mr. Paton, three. Firstly, it secures the harvested grain against damage by climatic accident; secondly, it enables a holder of grain to obtain release of the greater part of the involved capital on payment of a moderate rate of interest; and thirdly, it enables him to protect himself against heavy loss in the event of a fall in the value of his stocks and thereby the system helps the profitable working of the railway. It is interesting to note, adds Mr. Paton, that all the characters of the natural situation ascribed to the wheat traffic in North America are present in India.

The simultaneous presentation of the entire commercial crop is common to almost all countries and crops. The inadequacy of any ordinary railway equipment for the immediate transportation of the crop so presented has been increasingly evident throughout the world in recent years. And, while the winter in North America is singularly severe, the onset of the rains in India is a phenomenon not less singular in its intensity. If the garnering of Indian wheat and seeds could be carried out under conditions that assured immunity from loss by rain, dew, weevil, rats and thieves, and could be accompanied by provisions against loss by depreciation, the clamour for railway facilities would be less loud, holders of wheat could confidently retain their produce till the worst of the rains were past, and railways would be enabled to earn a more constant income on such rolling-stock and other equipment as they supply. It becomes a question, therefore, whether it would not be more profitable to undertake expenditure on the erection of elevators than to add to other descriptions of railway equipment. In reply to the objection that the elevator system would ruin the organization of the large firms in favour of the small it is pointed out that while this may appear reasonable in theory it could not happen in practice unless the ryot himself did the storing of the grain which he is obviously unlikely to do with the small amount usually at his disposal. If the large exporter is better placed than the smaller buyer because his credit and his relations on the other side enable him to release at once a large part of the capital locked up in his grain, it would naturally strengthen the hand of his competitor that he also should be put in a position to give reliable security for financial accommodation and to limit his risk of depreciation. But it is pointed out under the only system of elevators which seems reliable in India, this will be possible only to men in a fairly large way of business. And while it cannot be too strongly stated that it is not desirable to induce mere men of straw to enter a trade, cut prices, break contracts, demoralise the markets and then to fail, leaving a legacy of embarrassment and stringency to those who preceded and survived them, it is equally clear that it is all to the advantage of the country to encourage substantial dealers who are willing to hold stocks in the country while the issue of the rains is uncertain. In this respect elevators would probably bring great benefits to banks in India; and these institutions might be expected to further the project, if indeed it should not afford scope for important financial corporations of large capital devoted to the single purpose. The little scheme deals with the matter from many points of view and the evidence collected is distinctly valuable. It is not claimed that the elevator is the ideal system but that it is the best yet devised to cope with existing surrounding circumstances and we think that in a large measure Mr. Paton has proved his case.

THE NAVY IN THE GULF.

THE news that climatic allowances are to be granted to the officers and crews of warships engaged in the Persian Gulf will be welcomed by all members of that Service serving in Eastern waters and by all who take an interest in naval affairs, as being only a belated act of justice. It is now nearly two years since climatic allowances were allowed to those serving over the China rivers, and it is indisputable that the Gulf service is the more arduous. Not only is the climate more severe but the work done is practically in the nature of permanent active service. The ships keep up a steady patrol and it is an acknowledged fact that were it not for the permanent presence of British warships the trade of the Gulf would be in extreme danger and gun-running would be carried on until the northern frontier of India would be a hornet's nest. The increase of pay cannot be considered large, for it only allows an extra three shillings to commissioned officers with decreasing amounts for others in the ships, but the concession is an acknowledgement that the present arrangement is unjust and we hope the action will prove to be similar to that when the extra allowance was granted to the China River Service and that the order will be antedated, and this all the more because the plea for the allowance is an old one, was, we think, at one time granted temporarily, and might well have been made at the same time as that relating to China. It is rumoured that the Government of India long ago offered to bear a part of the cost and that the offer was refused.

HIS Excellency the Governor gave a dinner party on Friday night at Government House to about fifty Members of the Medical Congress, including the Vice-Presidents, the General and Assistant Secretaries, the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Central Committee, Presidents and Secretaries of Sections, and several other principal workers. The dinner was followed by a reception to which all the Members of the Congress, the delegates and principal donors were invited.

SIR LOUIS DANE proceeds on tour from Lahore on the 5th instant.

THE "PIONEER" understands that Mr. Butler, Foreign Secretary, is likely to proceed Home on two months' leave on 13th instant.

MISS CLARKE held a purdah party at Government House on Thursday the 25th ultimo to which about 450 ladies were invited,

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THREE articles, issued last October on the forest pests, known as the sal bark borer, the teak defoliator and the teak leaf skeletoniser, have just been published as leaflets in the Forest Zoology series.

BY special arrangement with Mr. C. T. R Scovell, the log of the yacht "Muriel" on her homeward cruise, will be published from time to time in the columns of this journal. The first instalment, posted at Aden, will appear in to-morrow's issue.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P and O Co's steamer "Caledonia," were :—Sir J. Walker, C.I.E., and Lady Walker, Brig.-General Hickman, Baron Rosart de Hertaing, Misses Hertaing, Professor Ronald Ross, Mr. A. Priestley, M. P., Admiral Broadman and Mrs. and Misses Broadman.

RAILWAY MANNERS.

ARE THEY DETERIORATING

By Keble Howard.

[COPYRIGHT.]

IT is really a euphemism to speak of the "deterioration" of railway manners, for the only manners that one meets with on railways are so bad already that they could not possibly deteriorate. I am willing to admit that you can buy a kind smile for sixpence, and solicitude that is almost maternal for a shilling. But courtesy that one must purchase is no more entitled to figure under the head of "manners" than the turkey that you order from your poulterer is entitled to look upon itself as a Christmas-box.

The explanation of the phenomenon lies in the fact that luxury begets selfishness and stifles sympathy. In the good, uncomfortable old days of the stage-coach (I speak merely from hearsay and a fairly intimate acquaintance with Christmas numbers), travellers vied with each other in the effort to be generous, courteous, and companionable. No matter how cold or wet the night, the chivalrous gentleman who had booked the last remaining inside seat would insist upon ascending to the roof in order that the lonely lady, whose fine, troubled eyes glowed meltingly from beneath the hood of her bonnet, might travel snugly. The guard and the driver, again, were merry fellows, full of quip, crank, philosophy, and civility. Place a sobbing schoolboy under their care, and it would go hard but the little fellow arrived at his journey's end stuffed with apples and wreathed in smiles. As for the ostlers at the various inns, and the serving-maids, and the landlords, and the landlords' wives, why, they merely lived to hold their sides, and laugh, and decorate the scene. The gentlemen in charge of the turnpikes rather pulled down the average, but then it is very well-known that turnpike men were always in bed and asleep when the coach came along, and their lack of sparkle may be attributed to sheer sleepiness, therefore, rather than surliness.

Contrast the modern journey with the delightfully human trip that I have endeavoured to sketch in the foregoing paragraph. As you drive into the station, you find yourself closely scanned by a long row of greedy, unsmiling porters. If you have one bag, not too heavy, and look fairly prosperous, the porter to whose lot you fall will step forward briskly and show considerable interest as to your destination. If you have no luggage at all, the whole crowd regard you with languid toleration that borders on insolence. If you have a great deal of luggage, you may notice that the porter whose turn comes next is rapidly putting you up to auction among his mates. Supposing that there are no bidders, he shrugs his shoulders, says something very witty and probably very insulting behind his hand, and finally lounges forward with the air of one conferring a vast favour.

Chilled and dispirited, you pass into the booking-hall. The clerk is not at the window, but you can see him inside the office, writing. Heaven knows what he is writing—perhaps a letter to his sweetheart, or the scenario of a comic opera. At any rate, he is far too engrossed to look up, even when you hammer on the ledge with your coin. "Yes?" he replies, wearily, and you mention the name of your station in such an apologetic tone that he loses his temper and directs you, gruffly, to speak up. The ticket is chucked at you, slam goes the change on the counter, and the clerk, who has never once raised his eyes to your face, returns to his comic opera. What a pity it is that directors of railways never take tickets!

Having five minutes to spare, you walk slowly up the platform, glancing into the carriages of your train. Most of them contain passengers, all of whom jump to the conclusion that you propose to find yourself a seat in their compartment and make haste, in consequence, to look as forbidding as possible. Many of them have carefully placed a bag, or a walking stick, or a newspaper on the opposite seat in order to deceive you into supposing that the seat is engaged. Being fairly familiar with this manœuvre—I hasten to add that you would never dream of resorting to such selfish tactics yourself—you may poke your head in at the window and say; "Is that seat engaged, sir?" Whereupon the selfish one growls out a savage "No," and, with a sigh, reaches out for his bag or stick.

But your porter, of course, if you have luggage, has secured a seat for you already, and all you have to do is to go and sit in it. This sounds simple, but is not so simple as it sounds. The bag having been placed upon the seat, the guard of the train, a thoughtful, family man, has locked the door. As you approach, the porter hails the guard, and the guard, with obvious effort, unlocks the door that he has just locked. If you are a person naturally averse from making enemies, as I am, you feel that you had better reward the guard for all this terribly wearing locking and unlocking But you cannot give a guard the same amount that you would give a porter, and so you slip a shilling into his hand, which, with the dexterity of a skilled conjuror, he has placed in the precise position most convenient for the reception of the shilling. Then sixpence goes to the porter, and at last you are free to take your seat.

The other men in the carriage, [illegible] are merely a leggy, oxygen[illegible] receive you with a silen[illegible] ful, half-contemptuous [illegible] to the funeral or the w[illegible] friend; your he[illegible] grief or tumultuo[illegible] Not a rap[illegible] so many [illegible] earth you [illegible] ean nur[illegible] for al[illegible] that's [illegible]

and if you don't care to act up to it yourself the more fool you.

Well, the train starts. You have forgotten to buy a paper, but the man next you, who has several, is so obviously annoyed with you for being alive that you would rather get out and walk than trouble him further by borrowing one. It is a close, muggy day, but the gentlemen next the windows have shut them up as tightly as possible, and it is easy to see from the expression on their faces that they are determined to keep them shut throughout the journey, or perish in the attempt. There is just sufficient draught from one of the ventilators to blow your neighbour's tobacco smoke into your face. It is strong tobacco, and has a vile smell. These things he knows and is thereby greatly heartened. He sees, too, that it is blowing into your face and that you are getting paler and paler every moment. This adds to his enjoyment. Here is the type of man who derives intense pleasure from smoking his pipe on the front seat of the roof of an omnibus in a high wind, in order that the sparks may blow into the eyes of the girl immediately behind him, and, with luck, blind her for life. The enjoyment of such an one is not confined to railway-trains by any means.

At the first stopping-place, the man in the corner further from the platform walks over your feet and gets out. Having had a mother, years and years ago, some latent instinct impels him to slam the door behind him, but is not sufficiently strong to lead him to see whether he is slamming it on the foot or fingers of another passenger. You have not lost him altogether. In two minutes he returns, reeking of bad whisky, and walks over your feet again to his snug corner.

At last, aching in every limb and thoroughly dispirited, you come to the end of your journey. If the station is a country one, there are two courses open to you as regards your bags; you can either (1) lift it out yourself or (2) let it go on with the train. As a rule, you prefer to lift it out, although, in doing so, you are pretty sure to drop your stick, your gloves, and a smaller package or two. Another skirmish with a sulky porter, and your journey is over.

In conclusion, let me admit that railway manners, bad as they are, compare very favourably with motoring manners, which is another proof, I think, of my original contention, that luxury begets selfishness and stifles sympathy. Some day, no doubt, railways will be used merely for the carriage of goods, and everybody will travel by motor. Under such circumstances what do you suppose will happen to the old-fashioned "courtesy of the road"?

TELEGRAPHISTS AND PIE MONEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The introduction of the "Newlands System of Pie-money" or giving the men a chance to earn more money by having to do 140 messages per duty and 4 pies per message, when formerly it was 80 messages and 2 pies per message after that, has brought insolvable problems with it. The matter might be referred to the introducer for solution, as the present problem seems too complicated and difficult for the Direction to deal with. These problems and difficulties might have been dealt with before attempting to publish the re-organisation scheme.

The fourth month is now drawing to a close since the introduction of this system, and the very difficult question of how to grant pie-money to the Baudot staff of the Telegraph Department is still under consideration.

This must be really a very difficult problem to solve, to take four solid months and still arrive at no definite conclusion.

The Baudot staff, on completion of their work for the month of November, naturally expected to receive their hard earned money about the 15th of December, but lo! that date came and passed, the Morse pie-money men received their earnings and the Baudot staff simply received this little epistle (payment for that month) on venturing to enquire about their pie-money.

"The staff are hereby informed that the subject in question is under consideration." The month of December also passed, the Director-General of Telegraphs paid his official visit to this office, when the difficult subject was placed before him; he took his departure and still no pie-money was forthcoming. The staff on seeking information for the second time received the following (payment for that month) for an answer.

"The Baudot staff are hereby informed that the subject in question is being re-considered and they will receive a reply shortly."

Yes, kind readers, the short time of another month has elapsed since the receipt of the last (word) payment and the staff seem to be shy and backward now to ask for the third time, as the payment will be like the former ones, with just perhaps a little variation.

The following would be a very suitable answer to give the staff in case they have the audacity to ask questions again :—"The Baudot staff are hereby informed that the subject in question is being reconsidered on the last consideration and they will receive a reply very shortly."

This would do for two months payment and the staff should be well satisfied with it.

Isn't this really nice, to receive these sweet words in lieu of payment?—Yours, etc.

SIDE HITS.

HOLI AND FOUL LANGUAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On Friday, the 19th instant, three Purbhayas were placed before the Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Court, consisting of Mr. Kalliandas Keshavdas as Chairman, Tribhowandass Mangaldass and Rao Bahadur R. S. Jayakar, for using obscene and indecent words and thereby molesting respectable women on the public road, and they [illegible]

ENGLAND'S DEFENCES.

MR. HALDANE ON VOLUNTEERING.

Increase in Recruiting.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

The Army Estimates for 1909-1910 amount to £27,435,000 as against £27,459,000 for the preceding year.

The Establishment charges, including India, amount to £804,973 as against £792,610, and Effectives, to £680.107.

The pay of the Army shows a decrease of £906,000 and of Territorial Forces an increase of £302,000. Supplies and Clothing show an increase of £363,000.

Mr. Haldane, speaking at Brighton last night, said that London, which had hitherto been indifferent, now led the Territorial movement.

The recent progress, he said, had proved the practicability of voluntary effort. The General Staff was working hard, every part of the coast was being surveyed, and any invader would find the defenders thoroughly prepared.

LATER.

Mr. Haldane, in a memorandum, says recruiting for Regulars has been remarkably brisk and the recent depletions have been made good since the camping season. Recruiting is proceeding at thrice the accustomed rate for Yeomanry and Volunteers.

THE NAVAL INCREASES.

Liberals Fearful.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

The National Liberal Federation has adopted a resolution condemning the increase in Naval expenditure.

MRS. DESPARD SENTENCED.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

Mrs. Despard has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment for taking part in a disorderly Suffragette demonstration.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Mr. Gandhi again Fined.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

Mr. Gandhi has been fined £50, with an alternative of three months' hard labour, at Volkrust, for failing to produce a certificate or to give finger-prints.

DEATH OF CARAN D'ACHE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

The death is announced of the caricaturist Caran D'Ache.

THE NAVY IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

Climatic Allowances to be Made.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

The "Gazette" announces that climate allowances will be granted to the officers and crews of warships engaged in the Persian Gulf, the same as are granted on China rivers.

THE NAVAL CONFERENCE.

Declaration Signed.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

It is officially announced that the Naval Conference has signed a Declaration of seventy-one Articles. The Declaration will not be published before March 20th.

THE AMERICAN WHEAT CROP.

Another Record Established.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

Telegrams from Chicago report that the prices of May wheat have surpassed all records on the report of large spot sales in London, and the high prices of grain in the United States.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

Mr. Taft Wants Sweeping Changes.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

Mr. Taft, speaking in New York yesterday, said that tariff revision was of primary importance. He wished the tariff so altered that its parents would not recognise it.

DECENTRALISATION COMMISSION.

Report Issued.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

The Report of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation in India has been issued.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

Reassuring Reports.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

The alarms with regard to the situation in the Balkans are dispersing. It is announced simultaneously that Russia will join the Powers in inducing Servia not to insist on territorial compensation, and that the Austro-Turkish Agreement has been signed. The boycott has been withdrawn and markets have advanced.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

Servia has confidentially informed France, Russia and Italy of her firm resolve to do everything to maintain peace, and not to take military measures, though they may be justified by Austrian preparations.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

There is some talk at Sofia of a rapprochement between Servia and Bulgaria which is attributed to Russian influence.

THE CARNIVAL AT LISBON.

Disloyal Mob Fired at.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

Private advices from Lisbon received in Paris state that on the occasion of the Carnival, revellers representing the Royal family and the assassins re-enacted the murder of the King and the Crown Prince, holding a mock funeral with coffins and skeletons. The Police on interfering were stoned, and thereupon they charged with revolvers and drawn swords. Troops subsequently cleared the streets. Two hundred arrests were made.

THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

Likely Terminus at Basra.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

Telegrams from Constantinople report that in the Chamber, the Minister of Works, replying to an interpellation, said that the terminus of the Bagdad Railway had not been fixed, but that it would possibly be Koweit or Basra, but in view of the importance of the connection with the route to India, the most convenient terminus would be selected. The Minister admitted that the conditions of the concession were unfavourable to Turkey, but said that it could not be helped.

FRENCH DUTIES ON TEXTILES.

Proposed Increase Refused.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

The French Government refuses to agree to increases in duties on linen, cotton, jute, threads and textiles, proposed by the Customs Committee, which is apparently convinced by arguments of the Government.

THE AZEFF IMBROGLIO.

Duma Rejects Interpellation.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

The Russian Duma has rejected the interpellation regarding Azeff, the Police spy, and has passed a resolution affirming the conviction of Government to use all lawful means to combat terrorism.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Scotland Beats Ireland.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

At Rugby Football this afternoon, Scotland beat Ireland by nine points to three.

THE RUGBY FOOTBALL DISPUTE.

England Stands Firm.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

The English Rugby Union has replied to Scotland, adhering to the refusal to make the resolution on the subject of allowances to players retrospective.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

The death is announced of Mr Albert Midlane, the hymnologist.

[Albert Midlane, the Hymnologist, was a retired tradesman. He was born in 1825; was educated at the British School, Newport, Isle of Wight. He apprenticed to the printing in Louth; and after a jubilee in business retired therefrom. He was a large contributor to various publications from his youth. In 1850 he wrote the children's Hymn, "There's a Friend for Little Children," now translated into nearly all languages. For this and other publications he was adjudged the Distinguished Service Gold Medal of the Sunday School Union, for services rendered to the Hymnology of the Schools. In retirement he was active in Christian labours and literature, being the author of about one thousand hymns, many having found their way into most Selections of the day. Among his numerous publications are:—"The Victor's Garland;" "Leaves from Olivet;" "Gospel Echoes," "Bright Blue Sky Hymn Book;" "Loys of Carlsbrooke Castle;" "Princess Elizabeth of Carlsbrooke Castle;" "Rays from the Cross of Calvary;" "Victory of Carlsbrooke Castle;" "Drops from the Living Stream."]

IT is officially notified that His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Basra has reported that towards the end of last year acts of piracy on sailing vessels were frequent between Basra and Fao in Turkish Arabia, and that some of the victims of these piratical attacks were British Indian sailing vessels. All Indian merchants and other owners of sailing vessels or consignors of cargo carried in such vessels are, therefore, strongly advised to insure their vessels and cargo against all risks before despatching them to Basra and Fao.

THE INDIAN REFORMS.

Calcutta Meeting Postponed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 27.

The meeting here of the domiciled community, in connection with the Councils Reform Scheme, has been postponed till the 5th proximo.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 28.

A special cablegram to the "Pioneer," dated February 27, states:—

"Lords Macdonnell, Wenlock and Ampthill have given notice of amendments to the India Councils Bill. Lord Macdonnell seeks to apply twelve years' service rule to Native Executive Councillors in Presidencies and joins Lord Wenlock in opposing Lieutenant-Governors' Councils. Lord Ampthill seeks to place all regulation-making under Parliamentary control."

ATTEMPTED INCENDIARISM AT PURI.

Bengali Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 27.

A telegram from Puri reports that a packet of burning rags was picked up on Thursday in the pandal erected at Puri for the reception to Sir Edward Baker. A Bengali has been arrested. No damage was done.

LATER.

The Bengali arrested at Puri, in connection with the attempt to burn down the Lieutenant-Governor's Durbar tent, is said to be one of the three Mymensingh students who were there.

SMALL-POX IN CALCUTTA.

Severe Epidemic Raging.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 27.

The deaths from small-pox, which have occurred in Calcutta since the 4th of January, number 876, the largest mortality on record in this period for fourteen years. The Campbell Hospital is overflowing, and the Municipality have arranged to put up temporary accommodation for small-pox patients in Convent Road.

VICEROY'S TOUR.

Visit to Lahore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 27.

As now arranged, the Viceroy proceeds after the Budget to Dehra Dun for three weeks. An official visit will then be paid to Lahore, Amritsar being also included. A move will then be made to Kohat whence a trip up the Kurrun will be arranged by motor. His Excellency will then proceed to Simla.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Bengali Called up at Karachi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEBRUARY 27.

Nundlal, a Bengali youth, who has arrived in Karachi from the Punjab, has been called upon by the District Magistrate to show cause why he should not be bound over for making seditious speeches here under pretext of selling swadeshi medicines.

The house of Haridass Dass, a discharged accused in the Manicktola conspiracy case, was again searched to-day by the Police.

A Bengali student of the Ripon College was arrested last night for loitering about the Park Street Thana, but was subsequently released.

More Samitis Proclaimed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 27.

The Yubak Sammilan Samiti of Calcutta and the Brati Samiti of Kirmira, Khulna District, are now proclaimed under the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908.

Mukunda Das Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 28.

Mukunda Das has been sentenced at Barisal to two years' rigorous imprisonment for sedition.

INDIAN RAILWAY RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 27.

The Railway earnings last week in India were two lakhs better than in the corresponding period in 1908. Inquiries for tonnage in Calcutta also shows some slight signs of revival after the long depression.

IT is announced officially that the Government of India has agreed to Sir John Hewett's recommendation, that special concessions of leave should be granted to officers who were employed in famine relief operations during 1907-08. The Commissioners of Divisions have been instructed to prepare lists of officers entitled to such concessions, which will not apply, however, to persons who, during the famine, were not in permanent Government service or were in such service as probationers.

AN EVENING PARTY.

MR. CHATURBHUJ SHIVJI and other Native merchants of Bombay, dealing with the firm of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., gave an evening party on Saturday last in honour of Mr. Donald Noble Graham, proceeding to England. Mr. Chaturbhuj's bungalow at Walkeshwar Road, where the party was given, and the grounds were very beautifully decorated and illuminated for the occasion. A large number of Indian merchants attended the party. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. N. Graham, the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, Mr. W. Graham, Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, Mr. Ratansey Mulji, Mr. Vaidya, Messrs. Chaturbhuj Shivji, Kalidas Dharamsi, Canjee Dharamsi, Girdhardas Jaithabhai, Vithal Jadhowji, Goculdas Shivji and Sons, Khimji Lakhmidas and Co., Bhagwan Gangaram, Ravjee Narainjee, Keshowji Ramji, Purshottam Govindji, Hemraj Jesing, Koorji Dharamsi, Ramji Thakarsi, Vithaldas Pitambar, Bhukhandas Govindji, Ratansi Kanji, and others.

Those present were treated to Indian music.

Mr. Valabdas Chaturbhuj read the address which was as follows:—

"To—Donald Noble Graham, Esq., Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned Native Merchants of Bombay, dealing with the Firm of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., beg to approach you, with the expression of our sincere regret at your coming departure from Bombay. Having strictly and worthily followed the honourable traditions of the Firm during the time that you have had to direct its affairs, you have always been very anxious to deal with us in a fair and sympathetic manner, and having on all occasions treated us with the greatest courtesy, you have gained the highest esteem and respect of each and every one of us. During the period of your management you have been known for your great cordiality, sympathy and kindness towards all the Native merchants, great and small alike, and your advice and counsel have on all occasions been of the utmost value. We hope that after leaving these shores you will continue to exhibit the same regard and attention to the interest of all the merchants connected with your great Firm and we feel every confidence that when at Home you will prove as good a friend to us as you have always been in Bombay. It is our fervent prayer that you may be given long life, health, and happiness and that we may have the pleasure of seeing you here again on some future date. In conclusion, you will permit us to offer to your good self this humble token of our hearty and affectionate regard. Wishing you and Mrs. Graham a very prosperous and happy life in your native land and assuring you that though we part with you, we shall always remember you with heartfelt gratitude."

The address, enclosed in a beautiful casket, was then presented to Mr. Graham, who in reply said:—

Mr. Chaterbhuj, ladies and gentlemen,—I am very grateful to you for this kind reception and address. It has been my privilege to attend similar function which you have generously given to my predecessors and it has always been my ambition to earn your respect and good wishes, following the example they have set. I am afraid that I cannot feel that I have earned half the kind things you have said; if I have, however, as you kindly indicate, succeeded to some extent in maintaining those friendly relations which have always existed between our Firm and their dealers, I shall feel that I have not failed in my duty. It has always been our motto: "Be careful to give full value for what you receive;" and I feel sure that as this principle is not forgotten you will all respond to our mutual benefit. (Hear, hear.) During the past fourteen years we have had ups as well as downs and although we may feel we are down now, I think it is the general opinion that the bottom has been reached, and I trust my cousin's first year among you will record a steady return to prosperity for all. It is unnecessary for me to introduce Mr. William Graham to you; his father's reputation is too well known to you all, and you can confidently look forward to receiving his fullest sympathy and consideration. (Applause).

Those present then partook of refreshments and spent a pleasant half hour in conversation.

THE COOPERAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is a plot of ground commonly known as the Cooperage where men, ladies and children promenade every evening. This is the only spot where the residents of the Apollo Bunder resort to for a puff of air in the evenings. For some reason or other, the authorities have placed a tremendous heap of mud on this piece of ground and when the gentle breeze blows, the dust is blown into the faces of those who come out there for the benefit of their constitution. If it is intended to turn the place into a garden, then for goodness' sake let some one take the matter in hand. It is now a month since the disagreeable mud has been placed there, and recently a couple of carts of red mud have been added to the accumulation, so as to make the affair still more disagreeable.—Yours, etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

AN ENDEMIC DISEASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The ceremony of opening the Medical Congress Exhibition, which took place on Friday afternoon, would have left nothing to desire had it not been marred by an outbreak of a malady known to the ancients as *cacoethes loquendi*. Why did the gentlemen, who spoke after His Excellency the Governor, continue to talk and talk as if the entertainment were given for their exclusive benefit? The audience, their patience exhausted, left the chairs in masses, but still the talk went on while a modicum of common sense would have informed the speakers that the utmost brevity was alone appropriate. An attempt was made in the Corporation to limit the garrulous habit that is so fatal to the progress of work, but it was promptly suppressed.

Now although ungoverned loquacity runs riot in the Corporation Hall, there is no reason why the public outside should suffer from it. I therefore beg to suggest that the managers of meetings, like that of Friday last, should put a strict limit to all supplementary speechifying. A few well-chosen words, properly delivered, always have the best effect. I wish the orators in question could have heard the comments of the people they victimised. They expressed, not admiration but

INDIGNATION.

Bombay, 27th Feb.

MR. HERBERT SAMUEL, M.P., Under-Secretary to the Home Office, replying at Skelton, Yorkshire, on the 3rd ultimo, to congratulations on his appointment as a Privy Councillor, said that one advantage about it was that it was not hereditary. He was not a believer in hereditary titles, except for the Royal Family, and if his son wanted a title he would have to earn it and should not expect it from his father. Mr. Samuel declared that England had not complete liberty so long as the present veto of the House of Lords existed. He described Unionists who were in favour of out-and-out protection as expressing the policy of the dark ages.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE, GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

Franco-German Agreement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, FEBRUARY 13.

IT may be regarded at least as a very happy coincidence that on the morning of February 9, the day of the arrival of King Edward and Queen Alexandra in Berlin, a Declaration concerning Morocco should have been signed in the German Capital by the German Foreign Secretary and the French Ambassador, defining the scope which they attach to the clauses of the Algeciras Convention with a view to avoiding all occasions of misunderstanding between France and Germany in future. In this important document it is set forth that the French Government, entirely solicitous for the maintenance of the integrity of the Shereefian Empire, and determined to safeguard economic equality, and therefore not to impede German commercial and industrial interests there; and the German Imperial Government, having only economic interests in Morocco, recognizing on its part that the particular political interests of France are there closely bound up with the consolidation of internal order and peace, and being, therefore, resolved not to impede those interests, declare that they will neither pursue nor encourage any measure of a nature to create in their favour, nor in favour of any other Power, an economic privilege, and that they will seek to associate their nationals, in undertakings of which those nationals may obtain the concession. An official statement issued in Paris, simultaneously with the signature of the Declaration, observes that the latter is due to the initiative of Germany and is the result of the prolonged negotiations carried on between the German and the French Legations in the summer of 1907 and resumed in Berlin at the beginning of January last. The German Government recognise the need of an understanding which has been strongly felt for years past among the great Powers and the declaration now agreed to marks the desire of the Imperial Government and the German Emperor to take part more closely in the work of general pacification which is the work of France, her ally and her friends. The official statement concludes with a warm tribute to the value of the Anglo-French entente in the thorny and dangerous question between France and Germany concerning Morocco. It says Great Britain cannot but be satisfied to see confirmed by Germany the principle to which she gave her adhesion on April 6, 1904, and it cannot be forgotten in France that by the loyal support of her diplomacy during the last few years she has happily contributed to the pacification which has to-day been effected between France and Germany on the subject of Morocco. From a political point of view the conclusion of this Agreement is of immense value, removing as it does a long-standing cause of friction between France and Germany. Until now everybody felt that the cause of peace might be jeopardised at any moment by some arbitrary pretension or the other on Germany's part. There have in fact arisen crises enough to justify this apprehension. It is permissible I think, to suppose that the signature of the Declaration on the day of King Edward's arrival in Berlin was more than a mere coincidence and that it was designed by the German Government as a gratifying and graceful compliment to their British guest to present him with this welcome intelligence on his arrival. The Declaration reaffirms the principle of commercial liberty with the same emphasis as in the Anglo-French Convention of April 8, 1904, which remains in full force, all existing British trade rights being reserved. The French Foreign Minister informed the British, Russian and Spanish Governments of the arrangement while the German Government made a similar communication to Austria and Italy. Mulai Hafid's Foreign Minister in Tangier was also duly apprised of the fact. Possibly the Moorish Sultan may not feel unmixed satisfaction at the announcement since he will no longer be able to reckon upon Germany's tacit encouragement in his policy of passive resistance to the Franco-Spanish Mission of restoring order in Morocco. Mulai Hafid's tenure of power is not over-solidly established since there are now two Pretenders against him and the turn of one of them may come yet even as his own hour of triumph against Abdul Aziz arrived. The satisfaction felt by the French public at the Franco-German entente regarding Morocco, is unanimously shared by the British and Continental Press generally. In some quarters, indeed, the hope is expressed that this Agreement may tend to diminish the danger of an unfavorable issue of the present situation in the Near East.

THE POSITION OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

M. Clemenceau, the French Premier, expressed a sense of rejoicing at the removal of the Moroccan difficulty, as well he might since this diplomatic success will probably be the only asset of any note with which his Cabinet will go before the country at the next General Election in May 1910,—a date certainly some way off, yet it may be said that the Deputies are already thinking of little else and are making their preparations for the ordeal of facing their constituents. Many feel misgiving concerning the result, since a large section of popular opinion thinks that the principal achievement of the nation's-elect has been to double their legislative salaries. There has been a cruel waste of time in prolonged declamatory debates of a futile character, and for this, M. Juares and his Socialist following, together with a section of the Radical party, have been largely responsible. The Income-tax Bill has been dragging through the Chamber for the past two years and the debates are not yet finished although it is expected to pass within the next few days. Then it will have to go before the Senate which will probably not be able to dispose of it before the General Election. The clauses adopted by the Chamber include the adoption of the principle of the taxation of French rentes and also sanction constant intervention of the State officials—for purposes of verification of the formal declaration of income—in the private affairs of French citizens. This makes the measure an unpopular one. So much so that nobody would complain if it fell through altogether. Senators and Deputies feel this and would have preferred passing the Old Age Pensions Bill without regard and the fresh burden which that measure would impose on the State. Nevertheless the absolute necessity of providing fresh revenue remains as pressing as ever not only to cover present expenditure but to meet inevitable fresh liabilities, such for instance as will be involved by the projected reorganisation of the French Navy. M. Picard, the new Minister of Marine, has completed his enquiry into that subject and asks from the Government a credit of £8,000,000 for re-stocking the arsenals and building new battleships. All parties except the Pacifists, Humanitarians, Internationalists and Anti-Militarists are agreed upon the necessity that France should be strong at sea, but the Minister of Finance asks, "Where is the money to come from?"—a question not easily answered.

It would appear as if the French Government in its necessity might have recourse to higher direct taxation since the revised Customs Tariff drawn up by a Parliamentary Commission proposes to increase very seriously the duties on steel goods and machine tools which are already higher than in most European countries. If this measure became law it would impose a heavy additional burden upon a portion of British trade.

Two more executions have taken place this week in France so that the sinister activity of "La Veuve," as the guillotine is popularly called, may be regarded as fully resumed.

THE NEAR EASTERN QUESTION.

The situation as between Turkey and Bulgaria and between Austria-Hungary and Turkey cannot be said to have worsened during the past week although until definite understandings have been reached there is always room for apprehension that events may take some unforeseen unfavourable turn. Following the phases of the Near Eastern Question is, in fact, like watching the shifting colours and combinations of a kaleidoscope, sombre or bright, simple or complex by turns. The Austro-Turkish Protocol is not yet finally concluded as modifications in this clause or that continue to be proposed by one or other of the negotiating Powers—not, it is true, affecting points of the first importance but sufficient to cause delay when the situation so urgently calls for settlement. It must not be forgotten moreover that meanwhile the Turkish boycott of Austrian shipping and merchandise continues and that Austro-Hungarian interest are grievously affected thereby.

As regards the Russian scheme for the settlement of the Turco-Bulgarian question, Turkey has replied by a counter proposal which, it is understood, does not mention any complementary payments, but simply states that Turkey is ready to renounce all claims against Bulgaria, provided that Russia, in return, is prepared to regard the war indemnity as fully liquidated. Regarding this proposal it is observed by the "Times" Constantinople correspondent that as seventy-four annual instalments on the war indemnity have still to be made, the disparity between the claims to be mutually abandoned appears at first sight extreme. But the present worth of an annuity of £T350,000. payable for 74 years, when capitalized at 5 per cent. compound interest is only £T6,811,000. There would nevertheless seem to be considerable margin between the Russian offer and the Turkish counter-proposal, and it is feared here that other considerations also may render Russian acceptance, to say the least, doubtful. The Turkish counter-proposal of course opens the prospect of fresh delay, but as I have before observed the Porte still harbours a certain distrust of Russia together with a resolve to stand no nonsense from Bulgaria, as was lately seen when the latter mobilised a division on the Turko-Bulgarian frontier and the situation looked so very ominous for a week or two. Turco-Bulgarian tension has however just been considerably relieved by the withdrawal to their former positions of all the troops posted along the Turkish frontier, while the seven classes of reservists with the colours have been disbanded and sent home. Satisfaction is, of course, felt at this more pacific aspect of the situation, but it is well-known that until Turkey definitely recognises Bulgarian independence the relations between the two countries cannot be regarded as normal. Moreover, Bulgaria makes that recognition a condition of the maintenance of the pecuniary offer which she has made to Turkey. Bulgaria having accepted the Russian proposal and having also disarmed now looks to Turkey to make the next move by recognising the new kingdom. Relations between Austro-Hungary and Servia remain in an unsatisfactory, not to say critical, conditlon. There is much vapouring on the Servian side while it is manifest that Austria for her own part cherishes a keen desire to give Servia a lesson. Her extensive military preparations in Bosina would appear to be designed to carry out some such object.

KING EDWARD'S VISIT TO BERLIN.

CORDIAL AND MAGNIFICENT RECEPTION.

There is general and, I believe, well-founded disposition to regard the visit of King Edward and Queen Alexandra to Berlin as inaugurating better and happier relations between England and Germany and not merely as an exchange of civilities between the members of two reigning families bound by ties of close relationship. The better view might have been justified had the reception of their Majesties by the Berlinese been merely polite and respectful while avoiding absolute coolness, but it is a genuinely hearty, even enthusiastic, welcome that the King and Queen have met with. Among all classes from the highest to the lowest, there has appeared an honest desire to show friendliness towards the British guests so that it is impossible for Englishmen not to feel touched by these manifestations and to respond to the spirit that prompted them. I have already mentioned the lavish splendour with which the Municipality decorated the principal squares and streets of the city. The success of their efforts in this respect were enhanced by brilliant though very cold weather; so low in fact was the temperature (15 degrees of frost) that the visit of their Majesties to the mausoleum at Potsdam arranged for Februar 11th had to be abandoned more particularly too as King Edward who, on reaching Berlin had a very slight cold, seemed inclined to develop symptoms of catarrh. Risks had therefore to be avoided.

The Kaiser, the Empress, the Russian Princes and a host of high naval and military diplomatic and civil personages met the Royal guests at the Lehrter Station at 11 a.m. on February 9. The meeting between the Imperial and Royal personages was most cordial, their Majesties repeatedly kissing one another in the heartiest fashion. The Emperor and Queen Alexandra also embraced. Leaving the railway station a long and brilliant cortege of Imperial carriages headed by a landau occupied by the Emperor and King Edward and drawn by four magnificently caparisoned black horses, escorted by glittering squadrons of Gardes du Corps, Dragoons, Hussars and Cuirassiers, proceeded to the Royal Palace where the apartments of the King and Queen had been prepared. On its way the procession made a short halt at the famous Brandenburg Gate where the Municipality in full civic robes headed by the Burgomaster presented an address to the King from which I extract the following passage:—"We think on this day with particular gratification of the kinship between the English and German people, dan of the close bond of relationship which connects their Royal Houses. We are keenly alive to the many common interests which subsist between the two nations in the field of intellect, as of economics, in science and art, as in industry and commerce. It is with satisfaction that we recall how often the British and German people have in the past striven for the like aims. We believe, we confidently hope, that in the future also the two peoples will join in the endeavour to maintain peace and to promote the cause of civilisation. The whole route from the station to the Royal Castle was lined by thousands of troops on parade uniform, each regiment being accompanied by its band and colours the brilliant cavalry regiments on duty added a gay and picturesque note to the scene. This Military display combined with the garlands and waving flags and banners of the street decorations and the cheers from the multitudes densely thronging the streets produced a stirring effect which will long be remembered by those who had the good fortune to witness it.

After luncheon *en famille* with the Emperor and Empress at the Royal Castle the King and Queen rested in their apartments for the afternoon. A State banquet of 100 covers was given the same evening in the splendidly proportioned White Hall of the Royal Castle. Only two toasts were proposed, that of the King and Queen by the Emperor and that of his Majesty and the Empress by King Edward. The Emperor who spoke in German made a most graceful and sympathetic speech in the course of which he said: "Your Majesty may be assured that, with me, my capital and residence of Berlin and the whole German Empire see in your Majesty's presence a token of the friendly sentiments which induced your Majesty to pay this visit. The German people greets the ruler of the mighty British world-empire with the respect due to him, and perceives in the visit a new pledge for the future peaceful and friendly development of the relations between our two countries. I know how much our wishes for the preservation and strengthening of peace are in accord and I can offer your Majesty no better welcome than the expression of the firm conviction that your Majesty's visit will contribute to the realization of these our wishes." The most salient passage of King Edward's toast proposing the health of his host and hostess was the following:—

"With regard to the aim and desired result of my visit, your Majesty has given eloquent expression to my own feelings, and I can, therefore, only repeat that our coming purposes not only to recall before the world the close ties of relationship between our two Houses, but also aims at the strengthening of the friendly relations between our two countries, and thus at the preservation of the general peace, towards which all my endeavours are directed." One of the privileged observers at this brilliant function reports that the Emperor appeared to speak with a certain degree of nervousness while the King delivered his reply in a firm clear voice laying impressive emphasis on his assurance to the German Emperor and German people that all his efforts were directed to the preservation of universal peace. On the morning of the following day the King attended only by his suite paid his promised visit to the Municipality of Berlin at the Rathans, this being the first occasion on which the Municipality has entertained the head of a foreign Power. It was an impressive ceremony marked by simplicity and good taste. The interior and exterior of the building were beautifully decorated with flowers, floral devices and rich draperies and plants, Herr Kirschner the Chief Burgomaster, begged his Majesty graciously to receive a Cup of honour of German wine from the City of Berlin out of the hands of a citizen's daughter. Herr Kirschner's daughter then handed to His Majesty a golden goblet filled with choice Rhine wine. Having drunk from the cup His Majesty thanked the Municipality for their splendid reception and declared it to be his earnest desire that the relations between the German and British peoples should always be of the best.

A very numerously attended Court Ball was given the same evening in the White Hall of the Royal Castle, attended by the Emperor and Empress and the King and Queen. The spectacle presented by the magnificent hall filled with its brilliant company was a dazzling one.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 26.

Colonel N. McRae retires from the 25th proximo.

Mr. A. W. Davis is permitted to resign the Indian Civil Service.

The following are selected candidates in order of merit for clerkships in the lower division of the Secretariat of the Government of India:—Ahu Tosh Gosh Dishan Das, Suresh Chandra Gupta and Ray Bahadur.

Captain H. A. Dongan, I. M. S., is posted to Madras.

Lieut.-Colonel C. A. Kemball, from leave, is posted as Political Agent to Loralai.

Mr. E. O'Brien Smith, Military Assistant Accountant-General, retires from the 1st April next.

Lieutenant Y. O. Airy, 114th Mahrattas, resigns the service from the 20th instant.

The Volunteer Officers' decoration is conferred upon Major A. Y. Lamb, Surma Valley Light Horse; Major Y. A. Grimston, Assam Valley Light Horse; Major Y. H. A. Ivens, Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles; and Major W. W. Badcock, Malwar Rifles.

Major-General Sir A. A. Barrett is being transferred from Nowshera to Bangalore, Major-General Payne from Home succeeding him at Nowshera.

Major-General Pilcher takes command of the Sirhind Brigade.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING.

Bombay Tenth Extra Meeting.

THE seven races provided on Saturday once more gave a large attendance a good day's racing with, except in the big horse races, good fields; results slightly favouring punters though betting was very good all round. "Jack" Scott pulled off the second win of a most unlucky season, and as he leaves before Wednesday, this will be his last this time, Colin Barrett started for England on Saturday, and having severed his long-standing connection with Mr. J. B., will probably be riding independently in Poona.—He should not go short for mounts.

An indifferent lot went out in the opening race, the Novice Plate, when, despite a solid rise in weight, Dojan was made favourite from Desert King, Farick and Fritz next. Getting away fairly well, Bray was rather too anxious to get Dojan to the front, though in any case he would have had but little chance of beating Farick. So often has the latter run below track form that people had begun to think him a rogue.

The next was for new ones, and the scratching of Parliament made Fruit Salt a warm favourite. The Parliament stable's second string, Goldman, was well backed and got clear away from his field, but Fruit Salt, little more than cantering, passed him entering the straight to win anyhow.

One of the many cases in which the extra distance has made all the difference occurred in the Substitution Plate, when Happy Land was favourite from Plassy, Sir Jamal and Rajput. Happy Land has always been barely able to get five furlongs, and now assuming the lead as usual he suddenly shut up when apparently winning easily. After being the main cause of shutting Plassy in, Sir Jamal came with a great dash and won a sensational race by a neck. Toskin running third secured Tote backers tens for a place.

Only six out of thirteen were left in for the Kempton Park Plate, Paul Pry having put up a fast gallop with Uro being made slight favourite from Forfeit. Chivalry was first away, but both the others caught him at the bend. Here Evans thought a reminder would do the favourite good, but this had the effect of making him swerve right under Chivalry's head and it is a wonder there was no accident. Though Paul Pry came again under the whip he failed to make good the advantage Forfeit had taken of this accident by half a length. 1-15 is the fastest time this season, and remarkably good considering extra distance.

The Callian Plate found Famous in most demand from Young Kohinoor, Darianoor and Nooman, backed late after his run behind Antica in the Turf Club Cup. Meerdhan and Antica resigned the lead to Nooman at the nine furlongs, Darianoor and Sialkote came at him after the half mile, but Killorn having something up his sleeve went away easily. At one time a very promising pony, Nooman shines after a long interval.

In the mile Newmarket Plate, Wednesday's form inclined to Kipling though with good money for [illegible] and Lachlan, betting was open at the [illegible]. Only at the six did Lachlan shew out from Patrick, Kipling last of the four till putting in his run at the bend and coming away fairly comfortably; Zotique's run being too late and ineffective.

Lastly, the bad upset of the day, Meerjan favourite from Gold Mint, who was preferred to Lookman. Tachreet was unwisely asked to carry 10st. 11lb out in front, so that Lookman had nothing to beat down the straight though Meerjan came well after a bad run. Lookman's marvellous improvements leaves us to wonder when the handicapper will get to his real strength. Totalisator results are eye-opening.

Details:—

NOVICE PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's Farick, 8st 11lbs..A Ferguson 1
Capt M.R.K. Hodgson's Dojan, 8st 11lbs..W Bray 2
Mr. Kassim Jurji's Desert King, 9st 11b... Evans3
Major Prideaux's No Trumps, 9st .....Mujeed 4

ALSO RAN.—Akrabad 9st 3lbs; England 9st 11b; Nifam 9st. 11bs; Zir 8st 8lbs; Diamond King 8st 13lbs; Fritz 8st 13lb; Narsin 8st 13lbs; Surrender 8st 11lbs; Lizaz 8st 9lbs; and Mizhir Beg 7st 13lbs.

BETTING: 2 to 1 against Dojan, 3 to 1 Desert King, 5 to 1 Fritz and Farick, 10 to 1 No Trumps, England and Diamond King, and any price the others.

THE RACE.—After some delay, a poor start was effected and Akrabad led out with England next. At the five furlongs Surrender was in front with Dojan, and a furlong further the order was Dojan, Surrender, England and Desert King. Nearing the quarter mile Dojan was still at the head of affairs with Desert King second, Surrender and Farick level third. At the bend Farick was third. Up the straight Farick on the outside overhauled the favourite and won with fair ease by 3-4 length. one length between Dojan and Desert King; No Trumps was a good fourth. Time—1min. 22 4-5secs.

(Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed).

Totalizator paid Rs. 59 on the winner and Rs. 17 8, 16 and 16 for places on Rs. 10 ticket.

THE ARAB DEALERS' CONSOLATION PLATE.—7 furlongs.

Mr Yussuff Zaid's Fruit Salt, 7st 13lbs....J Killorn 1
Mr G K's Goldman 6st 9lb 11lbs.....Abdoola 2
Mr Syed Mustapha Bir's Rakesh 8st 7lbs...Mujeed 3
Mr M Gooculdass' Grey Flower, 8st 4lbs....A Hoyt 4

ALSO RAN.—Beyhazar 8st 11lbs; Zoobair Flag 8st 6lbs; Champion 8st 11lbs; Darwin 7st 13lbs; Redbreast 7st 13lbs; Malta 7st 9lbs; Contractor 7st 9lbs; and Sandid 6st.

BETTING.—6 to 4 against Fruit Salt, 7 to 2 Goldman, 4 to 1 Champion, 7 to 1 Grey Flower and tens and twenties the others.

THE RACE.—Goldman shot out out of the gate and soon assumed a four-length lead followed by Fruit Salt, Malta and Grey Flower. At the bend Malta began to slow up and Rakesh began to come. Up the straight Goldman was beat and the favourite had an easy run home, winning by two lengths. Rakesh was third 1-4 length off Goldman. Time—1min. 30 3-5secs.

(Winner trained by Fahad bin Saif).

Totalizator paid Rs. 26 on the winner and Rs. 13, 14, and 7 6 8 for places.

THE KEMPTON PARK PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's Forfeit, 8st 5lbs .....A Hoyt 1
Mr Kelso's Paul Pry, 8st 3lbs.....Evans 2
Mr E J Marshall's Lipscombe, 7st 9lbs...J Killorn 3
Mr J B's Chivalry 9st 12lbs .....R W Fraser 4

ALSO RAN.—Winsome 8st; and Lady Teazle 7st 11lbs.

BETTING: 5 to 4 against Paul Pry, 6 to 4 Forfeit, 4 to 1 Chivalry, 6 to 1 Lipscombe, and 8 to 1 the others.

THE RACE.—Chivalry led out with Paul Pry, Winsome, Forfeit and Lipscombe, and at the bend Forfeit was third. Forfeit coming up, in front of the stand, he had Paul Pry, who had overhauled Chivalry beaten by half a length on the post. A tremendous run at the finish by Lipscombe failed to secure place money for his supporters by a length. Time—1min. 15secs.

(Winner trained by Ali Mahomed).

Totalizator paid Rs. 38 on the winner and Rs. 18 and 14 for places.

THE SUBSTITUTION PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Messrs. M Gooculdass and J C Galstaun's Sir Jamal, 8st 11lbs.....A Hoyt 1
Mir Beg's Happy Land, 8st 12lbs.....Evans 2
Messrs. A A Saif and S A Wahed's Toskin, 9st 4lbs.....Mujeed 3
Mr Hajee Ally Shabaz's Shanwar, 9st 3lbs. C B Mahomed 4

ALSO RAN.—Plassy 9st; Rajput 8st 12lbs; Sirur 8st 11lbs; Jalmood 8st 11b; Kadim 7st 11lbs; Raffles 8st 11b; Selection 7st 12lbs; Nasralla 7st 9lbs; and Nagashi 7st 9lbs.

BETTING.—6 to 4 against Happy Land, 4 to 1 Plassy and Sir Jamal, 5 to 1 Rajput, 6 to 1 Raffles, 8 to 1 Shanwar, longer odds the others.

THE RACE.—Sirur on the outside led out with Happy Land on the rails, and at the half mile the order was Happy Land, Sirur, Shanwar, Raffles, Sir Jamal and Plassy level fifth. At the bend Rajput and Sir Jamal began to go up, but the former soon died away. Up the straight Plassy was badly shut in and in a good race home Hoyt had his mount a winner by a neck from the favourite. One length between the placed horses. Shanwar was a close fourth. Time—1min. 9 3/5 secs.

(Winner trained by C. Bleach).

Totalizator paid Rs. 72-8 on the winner and Rs. 21, 16, and 115 for places.

THE COORLA PLATE.—7 furlongs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's Lookman, 9st 6lbs...C B Mahomed 1
Mr D Ranchordass' Meerjan 9st .....J Killorn 2
Mr R R S's Tachreet, 10st 11b .....J Hill 3
Mr P H Burn's Mumbra, 8st 2lbs.....Abdoola 4

ALSO RAN.—Gold Mint 9st 2lbs; Dilerjung 8st 11lbs; Amood 8st 9lbs; Saree 8st 5lbs; Maharaja 7st 13lbs; Company 7st 11lbs car 7st 12lbs; Aden 7st car 7st 11b; and Caravan 7st car 7st 11b.

BETTING.—2 to 1 against Meerjan, 3 to 1 Gold Mint, 4 to 1 Saree, 6 to 1 Dilerjung, 10 to 1 Lookman and any price the others.

THE RACE.—Tachreet led out with Maharaja, Lookman, Dilerjung and Gold Mint level fourth Meerjan fifth. At the bend Meerjan was level with the leader and soon took command. Up the straight Lookman coming strong beat the favourite by half a length. A neck separated Tachreet from his stable companion. Time—1 min. 38 1-5secs.

(Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed).

Totalizator paid Rs. 295-8 on the winner and Rs. 56-8, 20-8 and 116-8 for places.

POLO.

Bombay Junior Tournament.

The Bombay Junior Polo Tournament will commence at 4 o'clock to-morrow (2nd inst.) when the Idar team, composed of:—

No. 1, Thakkr Bhoor Singh,
„ 2. Maharaj Kumar Doulet Singh,
„ 3, Thakkr Dhokal Singh,
Back, Maharaj Kishan Singh,

will play against the 26th Cavalry, composed of:—

No. 1. Mr. J. A. Collum,
„ 2, Mr. G. H. Summers,
„ 3, Capt. Popham,
Back, Mr. J. S. Moir,

and General Alderson's team composed of:—

No. 1, Mr. Wallace,
„ 2, General Alderson,
„ 3 Major, Bremner,
Back, Major Martin,

will play against the Government House team composed of:—

No. 1, Capt. Lucas,
„ 2, Mr. A. K. Graham,
„ 3, Capt. Greig,
Back, Thakur Guman Singh,

and the final will be played on Thursday the 4th March at 5 p. m.

A. K. GRAHAM,
Honorary Secretary for Polo.

LAWN TENNIS.

Calcutta Championship.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 28.

In the Lawn-Tennis Championship here yesterday Deane beat A. B. Zorab—13—11, 1—6, 6—2.
Naqui beat Shallow—6—2, 2—6, 6—2.
Atkinson beat Warden—6—1, 9—5.
Z. M. Zorab beat D. Pym—6—3, 6—4.

MME. PROSKOFF, a wealthy widow, has appeared in the Court at Nijni Novgorod on a charge of assaulting her medical adviser, Dr. Metranoff. He related that three weeks ago the lady was taken seriously ill with pneumonia, and that he used all his skill to restore her to health. But instead of displaying her gratitude his patient attacked him with the poker when he visited her some days ago. Mme. Proskoff pleaded that she acted in self defence. For several days past she had assured Dr. Metranoff that there was no further necessity for daily visits, but he persisted in calling every morning. His undue anxiety for her health had already cost her £7 extra. It was in order to prevent the bill from running up any higher that she had recourse to drastic methods. The Court ordered the woman to pay the costs.

BOMBAY HUNT.

THE meet of the Bombay foxhounds yesterday morning was held at that favourite place, Sahar Hill. A large number of people, including four ladies, Mrs. Beatty, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Donald Graham and Mrs. W. L. Graham, assembled beneath the shade of the trees at the foot of the hill, but considerable delay was occasioned owing to the very late arrival of the early morning train from Bombay. For some unaccountable reason the train was half an hour late in starting from Colaba, and by stopping as usual at every station en route to Santa Cruz the hunting people in the train feared that the morning's sport might be lost to them, but by the kindness of the M. F. H. hounds did not move away from the meet until the train people were seen coming across the melon ground. The atmosphere lacked the coolness which we have been accustomed to for the past couple of months and there appeared to be an absence of dew. Consequently the prospects of good sport did not seem to be particularly rosy. It is however my pleasure to record one of the finest runs of the season. The hounds were thrown into the covert on the far side of the hill, and at once spoke to the scent of a Jackal. From the magnificent hunt which subsequently ensued, it must have been one of the finest and fleetest specimens which ever crossed swards with a pack of hounds. Galloping across the stoutly banked fields of the Bomanwadi Valley we push forward at rare speed past the hamlet of Vangoli and cross the Andheri Road. The pack went straight through a thickly wooded Mango Tope, but many of the riders by galloping about 30 yards down the road were able to turn into the grange paddy fields, and enjoyed a veritable Point to Point Race along the whole length of this delightful rice country to the foot of Marole Hill. The hounds kept to the left of the hill and we then followed them into the open palm woods of Goregaum. Up hill and down dale we ran for miles with the joyful music of the pack echoing and echoing through the woods. This firmly turfed ground, albeit interspersed at times with stones, makes a gallop very delightful, and just what a good horse loves. After this charming ride through the open country we see hounds dive into one of the thickest and densest jungles in Salsette. We all did our best to follow them, but this desperate jungle full of binders and thorns made things next door to impossible to ride the same line as the pack. A lucky party of about a dozen or so, who had been able to push through the jungle quicker than the rest of the field, were just in time to see in which direction the pack had gone through the open country beyond and by real hard galloping continued in the wake of the hounds parallel with the railway to about half way between Goregaum and Malad Stations. The Jackal then turned straight over the railway and hounds followed him, but the high wire railings which fence in the line on either side are of course unjumpable by a horse. It was therefore necessary to gallop to the nearest crossing or culvert, but as we were already such a long distance from home, nobody could be certain where the nearest crossing was. However we were not long in finding a culvert, and were able after a time to get on terms with the pack on the far side of the railway. The hunt was then continued for a long time amidst mud flats and salt beds, which made it out of the question for horses to flounder about in the manner which the hounds could only do with difficulty amongst such dangerous land. Eventually after the hunt had been continued for a considerable time longer the Jackal was able to make good his escape, though at times towards the end the hounds were very close upon him. He must indeed have been a wonderful animal to run in the quite extraordinary manner he had for such a protracted period. The majority of the field, who had taken longer to get through the villainous jungle above mentioned, were unable when reaching the open country to determine in which direction the pack had gone, and after galloping about to various likely points which the Jackal might have made, had unfortunately to reluctantly give up the chase in despair. It is cruel work pushing through a jungle of such density, and it is largely a matter of chance whether one will strike the correct line of hounds at the end of it or not, but those dozen or so of people who were lucky enough to do so yesterday morning, had the grandest of gallops along the lovely open country on the far side of the jungle.

Hounds next meet on Tuesday the 2nd instant at Chuckla.

JACKAL.

BOXING.

All-India Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, FEBRUARY 27.

THE second night's boxing, which took place on the 24th, was more interesting than that of the opening night. Lieutenants Simpson and Clarke were Judges, and Captain Hampden, Oxford L. I., officiated as Referee.

BANTAMS, 1ST. ROUND, 8ST. 7LBS. OPEN.

Lance-Corporal Stimpson, 13th Hussars, vs. Private Murray, 13th Hussars.—Stimpson opened very badly, fighting wildly. Murray scored freely throughout, punishing his opponent severely, the latter in the second round being saved by time. He was decidedly weak in the third round, but took punishment in a very plucky fashion. Murray won on points, and great applause was given to the loser.

FEATHER WEIGHTS: 9ST. OPEN.

Sergt. Smith, 2nd Royal Fusiliers, vs. Private Millard, 2nd Royal Fusiliers.—Smith lead throughout this bout, Millard being outclassed, on several occasions being sent to the ropes. Smith was very strong with the left and won on points.

Pte Panton, 1st Middlesex Regt. vs. Driver Arauld, 41st Bat, R.F.A.—Panton opened strongly, planting several telling blows in the region of Arauld's heart, who was sent to the boards once in the first round, but was up quickly and acted on the defensive till time was called. Panton followed up his advantage in the second round, his left punches on the heart weakening Arauld considerably, who was finally knocked out by a straight right punch on the jaw. 70 secs. from the commencement.

Pte. Dibb, Manchesters, vs. Pte. Jones, 13th Hussars.—Dibb's well-known "slogging" style was again in evidence, Jones being thoroughly demoralised from the start. He was pursued round the ring, receiving terrible punishment, and was knocked out in one minute from the commencement of the first round.

WELTER WEIGHTS—(7ST. 4LBS. OPEN.)

Gunner Kelly, 1st Bat., RFA., vs Gunner Clarke, 16th Bat. RFA—Kelly opened strongly with left jaw punches, Clarke retaliating with the right. Clarke went down in the second round, but was up quickly and finished the round well. Clarke in the third round endeavoured to obtain a knock-out, punishing severely at heart and jaw, but finished weakly. Kelly won on points.

Lance-Corporal Symonds, 4th Worcesters, vs. Pte. Ruddle, 2nd Royal Fusiliers. Ruddle was severely punished in the first round, being sent to the ropes by stiff blows on the jaw. The second round opened wildly, but Symons soon steadying himself Ruddle endeavoured to pull up his points, but Symonds' straight lefts were too strong. Symonds won on points.

Pte. Smith, 13th Hussars, vs. Pte. Holland, 2nd Cheshires. Holland lead, having much the best of the first and second rounds, Smith's style being ineffective. Smith in the third round improved considerably, forcing the pace and pulled up his points. An extra round of one minute's duration was fought, and Smith, gaining most of the leads, was adjudged winner on points.

Pte. Smith, 1st Manchesters, vs. Pte. Bevan, 2nd Royal Fusiliers.—Bevan pressed in the first round, Smith countering well. Early in the second round Smith unfortunately dislocated his left shoulder, but stood his ground pluckily. He was ready when time was called for the third round, but 30 seconds later was obliged to retire, his shoulder having again failed him.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.—(7ST. 4 LBS.)

Lance-Corpl Melville, 13th Hussars, vs. Pte. Cook 2nd Worcesters Regiment.—Melvillle was clearly outclassed from the start, Cook's right swing on the ear being very effective Melville acted on the defensive throughout, and was floored several times, but gained great applause for his display of endurance. Cook won on points, a gentleman in audience giving a special prize to the loser.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Pte Symonds, 2nd Royal Fusiliers, vs. Private Osborn, 2nd Royal Fusiliers.—This contest lasted exactly 45 seconds, Symonds rushing in in scrappy but effective style. Osborne's open style of fighting was singularly ill-adapted to meet the furious onslaughts of his opponent, and to avoid further punishment he gave in.

Driver Show, 1st Battery, RFA., vs. Corpl McVeety, 2nd Cheshire Regt—The combatants dispensed entirely with preliminary sparring, immediately battering each other furiously. McVeety showed some indication of style, which, however, was futile against Shaw's vigorous punches. McVeety succumbed to a succession of heavy blows on the chest and jaw within 45 seconds of the commencement of the first round.

FOOTBALL.

Murray Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 27.

The drawing in the third round of the Murray Football Tournament is:—The Middlesex Regt. vs. the Cameronians, the Royal Dragoons vs. the Lenster Regiment, the Lancashire Fusiliers vs. the Durham Light Infantry and the Highland Light Infantry vs. the Rifle Brigade.

All four matches will be played in Lucknow.

LAHORE TRADE TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 27.

In the Trades Tournament, the semi-final was played off yesterday evening on the Railway green between the 2nd North Stafford Regiment and the 12th Royal Lancers, and as anticipated a fine game was witnessed. After smart even exchanges, gradually the North Staffords worked the ball down and were awarded a corner, which they failed to convert. The Lancers cleared and for a time play was confined to midfield. The North Staffords attacked again and scored their first goal. The Lancers put on spurt and breaking away soon equalised. Excitement prevailed, both the teams playing up well. After some quick up and down play the North Staffords again besieged the Lancers' goal and after some tricky play one of their forwards notched a second goal. The Lancers in turn pressed the Staffords, but the latter's custodian proved too good.

The Lancers opened the second half with a vigorous attack and missed a fine chance of scoring The Staffords cleared and for a time the Lancers were on the defensive. They in turn cleared and for the rest of the time play was of a fast and even nature, both the goals being visited. The whistle blew, leaving the North Staffords victors after a hard tussle, by two goals to one. Both the teams displayed good form and the game never flagged.

RACQUETS.

BY defeating Mr. P. M. D. Sanderson in the Final of the Open Single yesterday Captain J G. Greig became holder of the Gymkhana trophy for the eighth year. It must be admitted that the result was pretty much what had been expected, for, good player as Sanderson is, he could hardly hope to defeat an opponent of Greig's calibre.

Experience and generalship were on Greig's side and a particularly deadly service put the first two games quickly to his credit, 15-4 and 15-6. In the last game Sanderson rallied and led up to double figures. He killed Greig's service effectively and was himself serving far more confidently. The game was sett at 14 all, and when Sanderson led at 2-0 he looked safe but Greig got in and won at 17-16.

The Exhibition Game that followed was very interesting and at times brilliant, a dozen splendid rallies eliciting rounds of applause from a packed gallery. Hard hitting just above the board was the feature of the game and it would be invidious to compare any one player with another.

After that, at the request of H. E. the Admiral who, with Lady Maud Warrender, was an interested spectator, the Marker played an Exhibition single in which Jamshetji conceded his brother 5 points and was beaten by the same margin after a display that it was a delight to watch.

At the conclusion Mrs. Leather kindly handed the prizes to the successful competitors viz.:

Open Singles.—Capt. J. G. Greig (winner for the eighth time.)

Handicap Singles.—Capt. K.J. Leather (from—7.)

Handicap Pairs.—Mr. A. L. W. Fosbery and Col. B. B. Russell, the last-named having won the Open Single so far back as 1885.

Public Schools Pairs.—Malvern (Mr. P. M. D. Sanderson and Mr. B. C. Read. Mr. R. D. England was presented with a Racquet for his victory in the Foursome and small cheques were the recognition of the Marker's prowess.

As an afterword it is pleasant to be able to look back on a pleasant and, on the whole, harmonious Tournament. That every one cannot win is a regrettable but none the less unavoidable fact, and it is to be hoped that the extension of the Tournament may give a fillip to the game in Bombay. With the World's Champion as coach Bombay ought to turn out some exceptionally fine players. Great things are expected from the Gloucestershire Regiment several of whom have already displayed skill of no mean order in the Court. It is a pity that they arrived just too late to take part in the Tournament, but doubtless their time will come next year.

OPEN SINGLES.

FINAL.

Capt. J. G. Greig beat P. M. D. Sanderson,
15—4, 15—6, 17—16.

EXHIBITION FOURSOME.

R D. England ..... } beat { Capt. K. J. Leather.
Jamshetji ..... } { Hormusji.
(+3)

15—11, 15—8, 15—17, 15—10.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

THE races on Saturday, 27th February, were sailed in an officially moderate, but from a yachtsman's point of view somewhat fresh breeze. In the A Class race the course fixed was to S. Rock, South Karanja, Sunk Rock, then Mark Buoy, South Karanja again and home. At the start Sapphire was first over the line, followed by Turquoise, then Melody with Eileen last. The Eileen picked up on the reach down to Sunk Rock, rounding ahead of the others and steadily menaced the lead all along, being excellently well sailed on the beat from S. Karanja home, actually gaining 4 1-2 minutes on Sapphire and had the breeze been officially considered a fresh one she would have won by 32 seconds. The race was an uneventful one, and at the finish the Sapphire won on handicap by 2' 19" the Eileen being second.

In the B Class these were four starters.—Trixie being first over the line followed by Erin, Pixie and Peewit. The course was from Committee Vessel to N. Karanja and back. On first rounding the Schooner Pixie was 35" ahead of Erin with Trixie close up and Peewit some four minutes behind. The yachts next ran to South Karanja, and after a beat home rounded in the following order:—Erin, Pixie, Trixie and Peewit. Trixie won on handicap with Erin second.

In the C class there were seven starters—the order over the line being: Curlew, Lapwing, Coralie, Valkyrie, Maud, Tomtit, and Jean. Lapwing was an easy first round South Karanja Buoy, having held the lead the whole run out. The remaining boats were very much together. On the beat in to the Committee Vessel, the Tomtit went ahead rounding 20" before the Lapwing, then came Maud 1' 28" behind the Lapwing, next Coralie, Curlew, Valkyrie, and Jean. Since round the small course made no difference in the order of the three leaders, the Tomtit getting the gun, the Lapwing rounding second, Maud third, but on handicap the Tomtit won, while the Coralie secured second place with Lapwing third.

In the Ships' Boat Race there were eight starters. They all got over the line fairly together. The two Pinnaces of the "Hyaciuth" in the lead, which they maintained up to the first mark Tucker Beacon. On the run to the Mark Buoy the "Hardinge's" first cutter overhauled the leaders, taking first place. The leader tacked up harbour, passing to leeward of Middle Ground, and coming round on the starboard tack, some distance to the north of Island, fetched the Committee Vesel an easy winner. The majority of the boats took a course right across the harbour which was evidently not a paying one, as the "Hardinge's" first cutter won with 9 minutes 17 seconds in hand. The "Hardinge's" No. 3 cutter was second. The same ship's second cutter third on time, but the "Hyacinth's" first pinnace finished third, but was disqualified for taking a course inside the Dolphin.

The following races sailed on Saturday:—

A CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-40 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Sapphire...	9 23	R.H.H. Hopkins and Major Muter, R.E.....	5 55 53	2 6 20
Turquoise.	12 0	J. W. Stokes and W Darling	6 4 35	2 12 35
Melody ...	15 2	J.B.K. Macbeth	6 9 6	2 14 4
Eileen IV Scr.		R. W. Fisher ...	5 48 39	2 8 39

Course No. 41 = 12·91 miles. 1st Prize won by Sapphire and 3rd prize won by Eileen saves entrance fee. Wind W.N.-W. Strength, moderate. Time-limit—7 p.m.

B CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Erin	6 32	Officers, 116th Mahrattas	5 50 48	2 14 16
Trixie ...	9 20	Officers, Gloucestershire Regt.	5 53 5½	2 13 45½
Pixie	Scr.	E.Y. Watson and J. E. Aspinwall.	5 51 19	2 21 19
Mannikin.	8 24	Officers, R. A. ...	Did not start.	
Peewit ...	14 0	Duncan Fraser ...	6 10 38	2 26 38

Course No. 14+3 = 11·2 miles. 1st Prize won by Trixie; 3rd prize won by Erin saves entrance fee. Wind W.N.-W. Strength, moderate. Time-limit—7 p.m.

C CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-35 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Tomtit ...	0 52	Capt H Gloster	6 1 53	2 26 6
Coralie ...	3 28	Col H Mead ...	6 4 53	2 29 25
Maud ...	0 52	Officers, R E ...	6 4 2	2 28 10
Lapwing...	Scr	Capt R. S. J. Gillespie, R E...	6 2 41	2 27 41
Valkyrie.	11 16	R Walker.....	5 14 10	2 27 54
Curlew ...	3 28	C A Wordsworth	Gave up	
Sitara ...	9 40	J E Needham...	Did not start.	
Jean	11 16	C N Moberley.	6 13 17	2 32 1

Course No. 3+ (2 twice round.) =10·4 miles. 1st prize won by Tomtit; second prize won by Coralie; 3rd prize won by Lapwing. Wind W.N.-W. Strength, moderate. Time-limit 7 p.m.

SHIPS' BOATS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-15 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
36' Pinnace I.	Scr	H.M.S. Hyacinth.*	3 34	1 48 34
36' Pinnace II.	Scr	do.	5 5 10	1 50 10
34' Cutter...	7 24	do.	5 9 29	1 47 4
32' Galley...	14 48	do.	5 18 52	1 49 4
30' Cutter I.	16 2	do.	Did not start.	
30' Cutter II.	16 2	do.	do.	
28' Gig.....	9 15	R.I.M.S. Hardinge.....	5 11 51	1 47 39
28' Cutter I.	5 33	do.	4 51 59	1 31 26
28' Cutter II.	5 33	do.	5 5 49	1 42 16
28' Cutter III	5 33	do.	5 1 16	1 40 43

* Disqualified under R. B. Y. C. Sailing Rule No. 20 Passing between the Dolphin and the land.

Course No. 35 = 7·35 miles. 1st Prize won by Cutter I Hardinge, 2nd Prize won by Cutter III. Hardinge, and 3rd Prize won by Cutter II. Hardinge. Wind W.N.W. Strength, moderate. Time-limit—7 p.m.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadix Tenerife Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 28th February 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	28	9	35 a.m.	3	12
Teheran ...	28	2	15 p.m.	...	22
Suez	28	1	45 p.m.	...	26

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-09)

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

Saigon Bangkok restored (27-2-09).

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Remarkable Episodes.

MONSIEUR G. LENOTRE is probably the greatest living authority on the history of the French Revolutionary period, and especially on the strange characters who played a part in the Reign of Terror. He has examined documents, and made himself familiar with all sorts of queer places. Nothing has been neglected by him that could help to an accurate knowledge of the actors in the most ing and marvellous drama in history. Among historical works not one is more fascinating than "Romances of the French Revolution" which has been translated by Mr. Frederic Lees, (London: William Heinemann.) It is a collection of studies on many of the less known episodes and persons of the Revolution. They are told with all the vividness of romance, and give a far more truthful picture of that tremendous up heaval than is given by historians of the ordinary type.

FATE OF MADAME DU BARRY.

At no period in modern history have the affairs of a great nation been controlled by scoundrels and ruffians as those of France were in the first five years of the last decade of the eighteenth century. What happened in Paris is familiar to most readers, but the doings in the provinces are not as well known. At that time France was a prey, not only to her own rascality, but to the vagabonds and cutthroats of other nations who flocked in to take advantage of such an unequalled opportunity for plunder. One of the worst of these foreigners was George Grieve, an Englishman of unfavourable antecedents, who was instrumental in bringing about the ruin of Madame du Barry. This woman had been the mistress of Louis the Fifteenth, and during her ascendancy at Versailles had secured enormous wealth. She retired to Louveciennes, a charming country village, where she was beloved by the simple and ignorant peasants, to whom she was a lady bountiful. Her chateau was filled with gold, silver, and jewels, and intimate relations existed between her and the Due de Cosse-Brissac. In the early days of the Revolution Grieve went to Louveciennes, and arranged his plans. It was an ideal place to plunder, where there was "a defenceless woman, isolated by reason of her past, a handful of simple-minded peasants, and treasure which could easily be stolen." The scheme was a first-class "job," and, in order to carry it out successfully, Grieve took two other scoundrels into partnership. His first step was to take advantage of Madame du Barry's temporary absence in Paris to carry out a burglary at her chateau, by which she was robbed of jewels worth two million francs. The booty was taken to London to be sold, and Madame du Barry followed and tried to recover her property. The police had arrested the thieves at the moment when they were selling her diamonds to a city Jew. But the magistrates could do nothing, as the offence had been committed abroad.

After the Paris massacres of August 10, 1792, Grieve showed his hand. He made himself master of Louveciennes, calling himself the "friend of Franklin and Marat, first-class factionist and anarchist, and disorganiser of despotism in the two hemispheres." On August 19, a band of 250 ruffians, who called themselves "patriots" arrived at Louveciennes, and on the invitation of Grieve entered the chateau. A week later Brissac was murdered at Versailles, and his body, hacked to pieces, was divided among the murderers. One man brought his parents a souvenir in the shape of a foot of the corpse covered with a silk stocking and a new shoe. Another cut off the dead man's fingers, and distributed them among his friends. Three boys of fifteen or sixteen carried about the head on a pitchfork, and finally hurled it through the open window into the drawing-room of the chateau. These horrors are revolting to read about, but unless they are known it is impossible to thoroughly understand the French Revolution. Such things were being done all over France. Any scoundrel could collect a band of ruffians, invade a chateau, murder the inmates, and carry off all the valuables. Madame du Barry, having been turned out of her country house which was taken possession of by Grieve, who remained there for six months, was arrested, and Grieve appeared before the bar of the Convention, and in the name of morality demanded the unfortunate woman's head. She was guillotined, the description of her execution, given by M. Lenotre from an eye-witness, being heartrending. Grieve retired to Brussels, and died there in 1809, a quiet person of independent means which he had acquired by the plunder of a King's mistress.

JOSEPH LE BON.

Perhaps the most infamous of all the Revolutionists was the wretch who, by the irony of circumstances, was named Joseph Le Bon. Whole streets were depopulated, nonogenarians and sixteen-year-old girls had their throats cut after a trial that was a mockery. There were executions accompanied by music, with bands of children to guard the scaffold; there was debauchery, cynicism, and the refined cruelty of a drunken satrap. Le Bon's mission, which lasted eight months, is, says M. Lenotre, one of the most terrifying chapters in history. His attitude during the proceedings is not the least extraordinary feature of the case. He listened to the evidence attentively and with an astonished expression, "like a man to whom someone is relating a dream long since forgotten." To the questions put to him he replied, "I don't know;", "It is possible, but I don't recollect;" "I obeyed orders." Dismayed at the horrors unfolded before him, he exclaimed, "You ought to blow out my brains." When the nine children of the Tourzel family, whose parents he had killed, appeared, followed by the eight others of Madame Preston, of Cambrai, and nine more, accompanied by their mother, Madame Magnier, whom he had made a widow, he was heard to murmur. "If you are going to call the widows and orphans—." Then he sat down with a discontented air as though he considered this evidence unfair. It is significant that his mother went mad. Le Bon was evidently, like a large number of the French Revolutionists, a "degenerate" and homicidal maniac of the first order. Such men exist in every country, but only at a time like the Revolution, when there is neither law nor Government, are they allowed to rise to the top. When the fall of Robespierre was announced Le Bon left Cambrai in a panic. He was arrested, and after fourteen months' detention was brought before the bar of the Convention and condemned to be executed. He drank large draughts of brandy in the last hour, and had to be supported by the executioner. It was said that he was intoxicated, and he threw himself under the knife of the guillotine. His body was followed by a howling crowd, who on reaching the cemetery broke in and stoned the remains.

FOUCHE AND BILLAUD-VARENNE.

Of other infamous revolutionists, M. Le Notre has studies on Joseph Fouche, who afterwards became chief of police under Napoleon, and Billaud-Varenne, chiefly in connection with their wives. Fouche was sent by the Convention to Lyons, and immediately appeared in the streets with a band of ruffians, armed with clubs and axes, whom he led to the churches which they were to despoil. The next day he established the "Terror." Between two parallel ditches, which were to serve as graves, 64 young men, who had been bound two by two, were cannonaded and hacked to pieces by balls, while Fouche looked on from a platform. At Brotteaux, a few days later, 209 were fired at with grape-shot, and as the guns, which had been too near, had done hardly any execution, the survivors "were sabred, mutilated, and massacred with pikes, hatchets, and picka

BY THE WAY.

DIVORCONS.

Few responsible persons wish to open a cheap and easy road to divorce. It is much to the advantage of society and to the security of the foundations on which it rests that the sanctity of the marriage-tie should be reinforced by some legal difficulty in the way of its dissolution. But the decison of the Appeal Court in Mrs. Harriman's case reveals an ambiguity and folly in the law which demand and deserve serious and immediate attention. The decision establishes the hardship that a poor woman who has got a separation order from a Magistrate is thereby denied the right of a divorce on the ground of desertion—even though the separation order be granted on account of proved cruelty, which surely ought to leave only misconduct to be shown to make a regular divorce a mere matter of form. This is a state of things which can hardly be left where it is. Indeed, it is only one more argument in favour of that overhauling of the divorce laws which is now more than overdue. Reform must proceed carefully. It is easier to fall into heroics on the question of existing grievances than to suggest remedies which will not merely substitute one social evil for another. But certainly women are badly treated by the existing law, and certainly divorce is made rather the luxury of the well-to-do than the common right of the people.

THE WEE SEAS.

It would be amusing, if the issues at stake were less serious, to watch the antics, the contortions of the Ministerialist Press in dealing with the question of the Navy Estimates. We dare not say whether the "Westminster," the Chronicle," or the "Daily News" represents the official view, whether any one of them represents it, or whether there is in existence such a thing as a definite official view. But the "Daily News" continues to howl for a reduced Navy. It desires to water our stocks. It sees in a six-"Dreadnought" programme not only a direct menace to Germany (though it does not explain how the maintenance of that naval preponderance which is an axiom of all British policy can be taken as a menance to any well-disposed nation) but also an extinguisher placed on its hopes of "social reform," an estrangement of Labour, and a peril to Free Trade. What it leaves out of account is the indisputable fact that a weakened sea power paves the way for that loss of power, wealth, and influence which keep Labour, Social Reform, and Free Trade alive at all. As a grand finale it remarks, "If the Cabinet were, in a moment of weakness, to accept such a programme as this, there is only one comment to be made. The decision of the Cabinet would not be final." Precisely. That is very true—though not quite in the sense which the Radical threat is meant to bear.

SPIKING THE GUNS.

On turning to the "Chronicle"—which must be a little sorry for having been so dreadfully frank about the split in the Cabinet—we find our contemporary seemingly caught between two frames of mind, and making a most unconvincing appeal "ad misericordiam." "We are forced to a new policy of construction by circumstances over which we have no control, and the necessity comes upon us at a time when the financial calls in other directions are heavy." So, the suggestion goes, why not a loan for the cost of permanent naval works? This air of naif surprise, as of those who unexpectedly find a naval programme and Old-Age Pensions staring them in the face, only makes the Government look foolish. The most elementary statesmanship might have been expected to foresee the situation that has arisen. Its event was obvious when expenditure was postponed, under both heads, in order to get the Cabinet out of their earlier tangles. Now, what is going to be done? Are we to have the seven-"Dreadnought" programme with all the other items of naval works, replenished stores, more men, and more ammunition, which sane critics consider to be essential to a reasonable security? Or will the Government let down the naval arm, produce a panic and risk the storm of indignation that will sweep them out of office?

CLASSES AND MASSES.

What may be very justly described as "an important judgment on a question of railway travellers' rights" has been given at Colne County Court. A first-class passenger claimed damages against a railway company for having his comfort interfered with by the company, filling the compartment in which he was travelling with third-class passengers, and judgment went against the company. The case is to be taken further, so that any exact comment must be reserved. But the fate of the appeal will be watched with profound interest by very many travellers to whom this question of their rights in a matter of this kind has frequently been a burning one. In such circumstances all travellers grow very angry and threaten actions at law or letters to the Press. Few, however, carry the matter any further. It is easy to sympathise with the traveller who, having paid for a certain isolation, finds his privacy invaded and his expenditure rendered valueless to him. It is also easy to sympathise with the railway company having more passengers than it can find seats for in the classes for which their tickets have been taken; and every passenger regards it as his indefeasible right to enter a first-class carriage with a second-class ticket if the second-class carriages are full. Travellers are very ignorant of the law and of the real relations between by-laws and ordinary law. Cases of this kind which elucidate the incomprehensible are of more than ordinary interest and value.

AN ASSURED EXAMPLE.

The Alliance Assurance Company have shown themselves thoroughly in earnest in this matter of the Territorial Army. The directors have resolved that henceforth all clerks entering their service shall give an undertaking to join the Territorial Force to attend the prescribed number of drills and the annual training in camp. On its part the Company will allow the necessary leave of absence from the office and pay the clerks their salaries during absence. An effort is also to be made to induce such of the present clerks as are eligible to join the force on similar terms and conditions. From the Alliance Assurance Company, therefore, Mr. Haldane should get in the near future an accession of strength well worth having. Possibly the measure will seem to other employers a trifle too drastic. It means, of course, the exercise of what is very little different from compulsion. The Alliance Company takes a lead which the country will probably have to follow to a larger or smaller extent.

THE London correspondent of the "Ceylon Observer" wrote on the 4th ultimo :—"The Committee of the Anti-Tea Duty League held a meeting this week, when the Secretary was able to announce that promisses of support on the basis of £10 per million pounds of tea had been received up to a hundred million pounds, i.e., £2,000, and the Committee, therefore, empowered him to make a start in tactics against any fresh taxation on tea. I understand that Press articles are likely to be among the first methods employed."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

TO-DAY'S FASHION.

The masque of fashion is providing a great deal of excitement just now. To begin with, there is the question of the crinoline—always a species of King Charles's head with some couturieres but hardly considered at all by others. The present mode of living—the flats and taxi-cabs, the narrow doorways and staircases of some of the London houses, the hurry and bustle of fashionable life, every modern conditions, in fact—seems to raise a tall barrier against the introduction of this gorgon in the world of dress. But the greater width of the jupe is not a matter to deplore in the least, and most women are welcoming it gladly. When the time comes for out-of-door social engagements the fuller skirt is far more graceful on the lawn, and the greater freedom of movement it engenders is infinitely better suited to the Englishwoman than the Chinese hobble which is all that many of us can achieve with the jupe collante of the moment.

CONVENTUAL SIMPLICITY.

But if interest is at fever heat as regards our gowns, it is none the less acute where our coiffures are concerned. At present, even with evening toilettes, there is an attempt on the part of most people to dress the hair with a plainness and simplicity which rivals that of the little pupil teacher of fifty years ago. The hair is swept round the head without a pad in flat bands till it resembles a close cap with even a wave or a ripple except in the case of the happy woman who is prevented by Mother Nature from ever erring on the side of too great a simplicity. A thick roll is brought low down round the forehead, and all the sparkling ornaments—the glittering gauze water-lilies which look as though they had been bathed in dew, the delicate pearl-sewn quills and bows of frosted ribbon—are abjured as strictly as though the wearer were entering upon her novitiate behind high convent walls. This is only in extreme cases, however, and represents an exaggerated and entirely new phase of fashion which has sprung up during the last few days, and is hardly likely to be much in favour.

CURLS FOR OUTDOOR WEAR.

For outdoor wear the hair is still dressed very full, and those women who cling to the adorables which are always so becoming have clusters of these peeping from beneath the "granny" brims of early nineteenth century hats, for all the world as our ancestresses wore then a hundred years ago, Underneath the crown, however, the hair is very flat, so that it fits well round the head instead of being perched upon it, and the brim, when present at all acts as a frame to the face or suggests the nimbus of a modern saint.

BANDS OF BLACK VELVET RIBBON.

Where the jeune fille is concerned, the hairdressing is specially picturesque, being smooth on the crown of the head and full and bouffant round the face, with a break here and there at the sides, while a band of black velvet passes round the front and disappears under a little silver blossom above each ear. The great loose knot worn on the nape of the neck often surmounted by a bow of black velvet ribbon, or is adorned with a tiny Empire wreath of silver roses placed on one side against the nuque. In some cases a plait threaded with ribbon is brought in addition round the front but this is only possible with locks of unusual luxuriance, or where artificial assistance from the stores of the coiffeur are called into requisition.

MR. WRIGHT'S ADMIRERS.

Amateur's "Pneumatic Suit" for Aeroplanists.

As heavy rain fell ceaselessly Mr. Wilbur Wright was unable to resume his flights on February 12, and with his two assistants devoted himself to the construction of his second aeroplane, work on which is now well advanced.

It is asserted that the French Ministry of War has acquired six Wright aeroplanes for experimental purposes, but beyond the presence here of a French officer, Captain Gerardyille, as one of Mr. Wright's pupils, it is difficult to obtain confirmation of the report.

Among the regular visitors to the aerodrome is a Russian who is engaged in what he calls a calculation of probabilities. He is convinced that in a given number of ascents, fatal or serious accident must occur and he never misses Mr. Wright's ascent which he appears to have followed likewise at Auvours for several weeks.

One Frenchman, who is under the impression that he will succeed in getting Mr. Wright to take him up in his aeroplance for payment, has had a special leather rubber-lined air-tight suit made, which on being inflated by a bicycle pump, gives the wearer the appearance of an animated balloon. The would-be passenger's idea is that, if he should meet with an accident and fall out of the aeroplane, his novel suit would deaden the shock of the fall and save his limbs.

Mr. Andrew Fletcher, of Saltoun, who was formerly well known in England as a driver of racing cars, is shortly about to undertake aviation trials with a new Voisin aeroplane fitted with a 70-h.p. Itala motor, both of which are here. M. Henri Fournier, the motor-racing pilot, is at Pau assisting Mr. Fletcher.

The enterprising Mayor of Pau, M. de Lassence, informs me that as a result of recent conversations with M. Bleriot, the Voision brothers, and others interested in aviation, he is endeavouring to make arrangements to hire large tracts of land so as to enable two or three other well-known aeroplanists to set to work in the neighbourhood of Pau.

RHEIMS AVIATION WEEK.

The founders of the Rehims Aviation Week—or la Grande Semaine de Champagne, as the meeting is to be called—having handed over their prize fund of £6,400 to the French Aero Club, with the request that the latter would undertake the organisation and control of the meeting, a committee of the Club met yesterday in Paris to settle the preliminary details.

The members present included Marquis de Dion, Comte de la Vaulx, and MM. Deutsch (de la Meurthe), L. Eleroit, E. Archdeacon, Surcouf, L. Barthou, and Rene Quinton.

The committee decided that the Champagne meeting shall take place (at a date to be fixed later) on the plain of Betheny, and shall consist of five events—a long-distance race, a speed contest over a distance of thirty kilometres (say 19 miles), a speed contest over a circular course, a competition for altitude, and a race for appliances carrying several passengers.

ONE of the features of the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Gloucester in June next, will be a competition for tree-spraying machines. There will be a special class for the best movable plant worked by steam, petrol or other mechanical power, for which two prizes are offered.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE.

In an able account of the recent earthquake in the "Nineteenth Century," Dr. C. Davison points out that it will be some time before sufficient facts are known to form its complete history. Two interesting facts are alluded to in the article. It is mentioned, in the first place, that after the shock a multitude of dead fish were found on the tongue of land which protects the harbour of Messina. Dr Davison inclines to the view that these fish were killed by the shock. The alternative explanation is that they were destroyed by the emanation of poisonous gases in connection with accompanying volcanic disturbances. In either case they serve to explain the occurrence of fossil fish which are sometimes fond in large numbers together in a very perfect state of preservation—not a scale out of place. It is necessary to suppose that they met their death suddenly in large numbers, and were quickly buried. Submarine earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, singly or together, supply the necessary conditions.

SUESS'S VIEWS.

In the second place, Dr. Davison points out that the facts of the Messina earthquake, so far as they are ascertained, confirm Professor Suess's views that earthquakes are an essential part of the growth of land masses. In other words, they are part and parcel of those great earth movements by which mountain ranges are formed, and which prevent the forces of denudation levelling the land with the sea. And the Italian mountains are young, and still in the process of vigorous growth. The Apennines are formed only of younger rocks, cretaceous and tertiary.

TO TEST EGGS.

An ingenious instrument has been invented for testing the relative freshness of eggs. It is well known that when a fresh egg is placed in water it sinks, while a stale one floats, but the new instrument registers accurately degrees of freshness. By means of it eggs may be classified with precision into new laid, fresh cooking, etc.. The apparatus consists of an alumiuium air chamber with a graduated stem above. Below are spring wire loops to hold the egg. When the egg is fixed in this and placed in water its quality can be read off on the graduated stem. If it sinks down to the mark XX the egg is new laid, O means still quite fresh while 4 marks the limit of the breakfast egg. The mark 8 means still good for cooking, while 12 is bad. It would be well if dealers in new laid eggs were required to have this apparatus and to satisfy their customers by ocular demonstration that they are XX.

NEW TAPIRS AT THE ZOO.

The two tapirs recently added to the Zoological Gardens come from widely separated regions of the earth. The one is a female of the Malayan tapir found in Sumatra, Borneo, and Malacca. The other is a male of Roulin's tapir, which inhabits lofty regions of the Andes. The most familiar of the tapir group is the American tapir, which is a native of the vast forests of South America. A striking point about this animal is the elongation of the nose and upper lip, to form a short proboscis. This gives the tapir a striking recemblance to the palæotherium of Eocene times. Fossil remains of species of tapir are found in the red crag of Suffolk as well as in France and Germany. They became extinct in Europe, however, before Pleistocene times. Of all the groups represented in Miocene times the tapirs appear to have undergone the least alteration.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND.

At a recent meeting of the Zoological Society Dr. Andrews gave an interesting account of his second visit to Christmas Island. As a matter of fact, there appear to be three Christmas Islands, one in the Indian Ocean, another which is the largest lagoon island in the Pacific, and another in Nova Scotia. It is the first of these which has been the object of Dr. Andrews' investigations. The discovery of a nearly pure phosphate of lime among the specimens collected by Mr. Lister led to the annexation of the then uninhabited island by this country. It has now a settlement of 250 inhabitants, and an important industry in the quarrying and exportation of phosphates.

THE ARMADILLO.

The armadillos of South America at the present day are but puny dwarfs compared with their great ancestors that used to range over this continent, at a comparatively late era in the history of the world. These gigantic armadillos of the past are known only to us by the remains of their hard shell like skin that have found a resting-place in the museums. In the La Plata collection there is a very fine series of these dome-like shells and great tails, studded with large tubercles—all that is now left of those extinct creatures known as Glyptodons, that used to rove over the great pampas of South America. The present-day representatives, though small in proportion, are quite as extraordinary in their equipment, for they are completely armoured from head to toe; and in this coat of mail they find their only protection from their enemies, for other weapons of defence are decidedly wanting; they possess no front teeth, their long claws are only fit for scraping the ground and tree-climbing is put of the question. However, Nature has compensated them in a very effective manner by providing an armour of hard shell, most cunningly devised; the small plates of bone cover every portion of the body save the underparts; so when danger threatens the armadillo tucks his legs in under the shell, rolls himself into a ball, and comfortably waits until it is safe for him to unroll again. The three-banded armadillo of the Argentine is perhaps the most completely guarded with his armour-plating, for even the top of his head is provided with a shield that acts as a plated door when he withdraws his head into the rolled-up body; and when in this position of defence it is quite impossible for any animal to get at the kernel of this improvised nut. In consequence of this very perfect protection from enemies the three-banded species wanders about as much by day as by night, and seldom has recourse to burrows like its weaker cousin the nine-banded armadillo The gait of these creatures is very peculiar, for when running they only touch the ground with the tips of their long claws. The armour-plating of the nine banded species is more open to attack; consequently they seek the additional protection of burrows, and live generally in the more open country, out of reach of jaguar or puma. This species is commoner than the three-banded, and ranges from Southern Texas and Arizona to Paraguay. They are regarded there as a palatable food in the form of a stew. Both these species, and also the six-banded armadillo are seen from time to time in captivity in the various zoological collections, where they are fairly easy to keep on a diet of milk, boiled eggs, and chopped meat, being partial to soft food; but in a wild state they feed chiefly on worms, small lizards, and various insects.

The armadillos are placed very low in the scale of classification of mammals, belonging to the toothless order of Edentata, and have with them in this group the curious ant-eaters and the sloths, all three families being peculiar to America, the southern continent of which is so particularly rich in remarkable forms of life.

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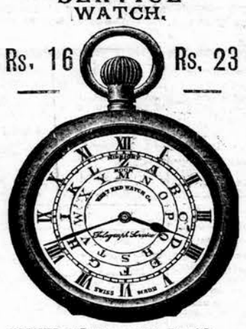

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEB. 26, 1909.] [BOMBAY, FEB. 27, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 1/2	1-2	
3 do. Rentes	97 3/4	1-2	
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 1/2	5-8	
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	62 3/16	1-8	
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 5/16	un chgd	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 3/8	1-16	
do. in New York ...	50 5/8	un chgd	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·23	2 1-2	
do. do. Berlin....	20·51		1-2
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 1/2	un chgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3 p.c.	Since 14th Jan. 09	
do Short London Bills			
3 months' sight.	2 3/8	un chgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	2 1/8	un chgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 7/8	un chgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/8	un chgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 3/8		1-2
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 7/8	un chgd	

Amount paid into the Bank of England £125,600.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25-32d. unchgd.

Bills on Bombay, Rs. 40,000 at 1s. 3 29-32d.

Bar Gold (per oz.)—77s. 9d.

* Closing Tone of Silver.—Quiet but steady.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Gold to Bombay ... ... £ 70,000

Silver to Hongkong ... ... £ 10,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet but steady.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Dull.
Total Sales	10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	1,000 "
Imports	30,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 5·02—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 1-8 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
4·96	4·96	4·97	4·99	5·00
+04	+03	+03	+03	+02
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
5·01	4·97	4·93	4·91	
+02	+03	+03	+02	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	23,000 Bales
Do. do. last year	19,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	8,000 "
Do to Continent	3,000 "
Spot Cotton—9·65	

Futures—Month of Mar. 9·32+04 } Advanced early owing to notices promptly stopped and declined later on bear pressure and liquidation.

Do. do. May 9·27unchgd }

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—9 5-16—unchgd

Futures—Month of Mar. 9·22+04

Do. do. May 9·37+02

Closing Tone of Spot—Easy.

Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	123,000 Bales.
Do. Exports to Great Britain	35,000 "
Do. do. to France and Continent	40,000 "
Do. do. to Japan	... 2,000 "
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	803,000 "
Do. do. at Interior Ports	...760,000 "

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.—London ... d. 4 3/32 New Crop.

F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C. I. F.—Sellers— ... ... d. 4 1/16

Months—April-May.

Cocanada Ginned—C.I.F.—London ... d. 3 29/32 New Crop.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C I. F., 40—May-June—London—Done—Canal.

Red Karachi C. I. F.—39 1-2—May-June—London—Value—Canal.

Tone of Wheat—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe.—32lbs.—38 1-8—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore 39 1-2 April-May.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.

Linseed :—

Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 43 3-4 Feb.-Mar.—Hamburg—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Linseed.—Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 1-4 unchgd.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s. 1½d.

Months of Shipment—May-August—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar.—Steady.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 5s. 2 3/4d. Value.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [27TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
2 Boxes gold Bullions ...	1,53,600	London	Indian Specie Bank
1 Box gold Bullions ...	12,800	London	R K Motishaw & Co
1 Bundle Rs ...	800	Linga	H S Mahamad
2 Bundles Rs ...	3,000	C Mandvie	M Mackenzi and Co
1 Bundle Rs ...	2,300	Bahrein	A Koonjee

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England...2½ per cent. from 14th Jan.

Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent. " 28th "

Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. " 14th "

Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. " 28th "

Money :—

Borrowers for two months fixed at 4 1-2 per cent per annum.

Exchange :—

The market opened unchanged to-day at 1s. 3 7-8d. T. T. and 1s. 3 29-32d. on demand. There is little or no enquiry for remittance and some Banks are offering 1-32d. better for telegraphic without attracting buyers. Bills are still very scarce but there are no buyers under 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight and some Banks are unwilling to buy under 1s. 4 3-32d. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 7-8d. to 29-32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ..	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168 3-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 3-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	129
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	171 1-4

Government Paper :—

There is still very little doing in this market. Rates opened to-day at 93 3-4 for ready and forward delivery and close unchanged.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 93·12
1st Settlement	" 93·12
2nd Settlement	" 93·12

Bullion :—

Bar silver in London on Friday was 1-16 up for forward at 23 3-8 but the spot rate was unchanged at 23 5-16. New York was steady at 50 5-8. Locally the tone of the market has been firmer, the ready rate having improved from 59 11-16 to 59 15-16 ex-duty. Forward quotations are given below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs. 24	4 0
Australian Bar Gold	...	24	3 0
Bombay Bar Gold	...	24	1 0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	...	15	4 0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	...	15	3 0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	...	59	15 0
Ditto 1st Settlement	...	60	0 0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	...	60	2 0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market opened steady with prices a shade higher all round. Business in contracts has however been moderate as neither sellers nor buyers seem inclined to operate. Prices close firmer as under.

For ready cotton the demand at Colaba was only moderate and the enquiry was chiefly for Bengals and Broach.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	234	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach	227/8	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	215	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	208	"
Fine M. G. Khasgaum-Akola ...	202	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	202	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	192	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	182/7	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	192	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	197	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	187	"
Good Westerns	215	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	230/31	"

Future Delivery Prices :—

Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May	May.-June
4·94	4·94	4·95	4·96
—02	—02	—02	—03
June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov.
4·98	4·99	4·95	4·91 4·88
		—02	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is steadier with more enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	7 8	0 B. T.
April-May	"	7 13	0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Punjab ...	"	6 9	0 B. T.
" " Kutni ...	"	6 7	0 B. T.
" Delhi, April-May ...	"	7 7	0 R. T.
Yellow Guzerat, Mar-April	"	7 8	0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The tone of the market is

Bold White 85 per cent ...	Rs.	45	0 0
Muggee	"	45	8 0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	"	53	8 0
Black Kutni	"	39	0 0

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	29	4 0
March-April	Rs.	5	15 0 R. T.

Tone—Steady.

Poppyseed :—

April-May ... ... Rs. 9 13 0

Tone—Firm.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 24 0 0

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

Rs. 7 4 0 R.T.

Tone—No business.

Groundnuts—

Ready ... ... Rs. 38 8 0

Tone—Quiet.

WHEAT—

White Delhi April-May ... ... Rs. 5 13 0 R. T.

White Pesi April-May 85 p.c. ... " 5 15 0 "

Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,447 1/2
India	72 1-2
Indian Specie Bank	57

Mills :—

Crescent	103 1/4
David	433 3-4
Manockji Petit	3,130
New Great Eastern	207 1/2
Textile	1,125

Miscellaneous :—

The Bombay E. S. & T. Co., Ltd. Ordinary	116
The E. S. & T. Co. Pref. ...	155
Bombay Steam Nav. Ord. ...	387 1/2
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,125
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate...	16 1/2

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	595
Amritsar-Patti	125
Tapti-Valley	425

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	16,021 bales.
Wheat	2,334 cwts.
Linseed	3,728 "
Rapeseed	1,500 "
Gingellyseed	4,997 "
Poppyseed...	176 "
Groundnuts	4,308 "
Castorseed	4,395 "
Rice	63,923 "
Myrabollams	5,170 "
Cottonseed	8,014 "
Mowrasced...	nil
Gram	899 "
Joowar	2,325 "
Maize	nil

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEB. 27.] [BOMBAY, FEB. 28.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	84 11/16	3/16	
3 do. Rentes	98	1/4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 3/4	1/4	
3½ do. Govt Securities...	62 1/8		1/16
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 5/16	un	chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	23 3/8	un	chgd
Do. in New York ...	50 5/8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·23	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·51	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York	4·87 1/2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p/c	since 14	pt.
Discount Short London Bills, 2 months' sight ...	2 1/4		1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	2 1/8	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 3/4		1/8
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 1/8	1/8	
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	2 5/8	1/4	

Amount Paid into the Bank of England ...£150,000

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d.

*Closing tone of Silver :—Quiet but Steady.

Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/9.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	...Quiet but Steady.
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Quiet.
Total Sales	...7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...1,000 "
Imports	...17,000 "
Mid-Americans	...5·05+03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 1/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
4·97	4 96	4·97	4·99	5·00
+01				
		unchgd.		
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
5·00	4·96	4·92	4·89	
		—01.		

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...29,000 bales
Do. do. last year ...	...18,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	...10,000 "
Do. to Continent	...39,000 "
Spot Cotton—9·65 unchgd.	

Futures—Month of Mar. 9·32 unchgd. } Advanced early on favourable cables and decline later owing to favourable weather reports.

Do. do. May 9·27 unchgd. }

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—9 5/16 unchgd.

Futures—Month of March 9·23+01

Do. do. May 9·37 unc'gd.

Closing Tone of Spot.—Steady.

Cotton Total *Visible Supply*	4,940,000 Bales.
" " East Indian	207,000 "
" Quantity in Sight	11,100,000 "

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	55,000 Bales
"	Sold on Speculation	3,000 "
"	Sold for Exportation	1,000 "
"	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	106,000 "
"	Amounts forwarded to Continent	19,000 "
"	Week's Imports	150,000 "
"	Stock	1,416,000 "
Surat's	Week's Sales	200 "
"	Sold on Speculation	100 "
"	Sold for Exportation	.....
"	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	1,100 "
"	Actual Exports	200 "
"	Week's Imports	2,000 "
"	Stocks	7,000 "
Afloat	American	220,000 "
"	Indian	16,000 "

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi 40 1-4 May-June—London—Done.

F.-A.-Q. Red Karachi 39 3-4 May-June—London—Value.

Tone of Wheat.—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe.—39 1-2—Feb.-March—Sellers.

Tone—Firmer.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—40 1-4—Feb.-March—Sellers.

Tone—Firmer.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—

Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 42 3/4 April-May.—Hamburg—Antwerp—Done—Value.

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 39 1 4 April-May.—Antwerp—Sellers.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Steady.

Linseed :—

Tone of Linseed—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 8 1/4 unchgd.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber, 5s. 2 1/2d. Value.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	... 1,140
Bangalore Bank...	*Sellers* 120

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk...	112
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910 *Sellers*	1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 o/o Pref. 1st Jan.July *Buyers*	108
Do. do. do. 31st Dec. Do	1,025
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909 ...	1,000
Carnatic	*Buyers* 525
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913 ...	1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving A Shares	*Seller* 150
Do. do do B. Shares (75 paid)	... 100
Do. do 6 per cent. Debentures	*Seller* 500
Coral	... 170
Jamalamudugu Press	... 400
Madras United S. W. & M. ...	... 2,900
Do. Do. ...	... 700
Madura	... 150
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ...	*nom.* 200
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)	... 550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	... 104
Tinnevelly	... 500
Tirupur Press	... 450

Miscellaneous.

Burma Investments	... 14
Bîrmah Oil Coy.	103s. 9d.
Cochin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911)	*Seller* 100
Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1918)	*Seller* 98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)	...*Sellers.*
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913)...	950
Ditto ditto (1909) ...	1,000
Do. 7½ per cent. Cum. Pref. A. Shares	*Par.*
Do. 5 ditto B. " ...	*Par.*
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ...	9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. ...	*Sellers* £100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	10s.
East Indian Tea & Produce... ...	... 20s.
Indian Aluminium (fully paid) ...	... 110
Indian Cycle & Engineering 7 per cent. Debs.	90
Malabar Timber Yards & Saw Mills...	*Nom* 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Par.*
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	*Seller* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ..	*Sellers* 97
Madras Electric Tramways ...	...*nom* £1
Madras Electric Tramway 5 o/o Debs	*Sellers* £95
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid) ...12s. 6d.	
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures.	£80
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	101
Mysore Chromium	*nom*
New Mysore Manganese	...26s. 3d.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...	*Seller* 100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	100
Rotacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs.	*Buyers* 100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society ...	114
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid)... ...	65
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent.	£100
Rangoon Oil	90
Sivagunga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds ...	£ 100
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)	140
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	105
South India Industrial 6 per cent. Cum. Ref.	*Buyers* 55
South Indian Railway Debentures	£100
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)... ...	£100
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 75 paid) ...	50
Shell Transport and Trading Company ...	4½s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference ...	£ 9½
Shimoga Manganese	*Sellers* 50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	*Buyers* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	105
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan ...	98
United Coffee Supply (Ord.)	*nom.*
Do. do. (6½ per cent. Pref.)	*nom.*
Vizianagram Mining	20s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold (fully paid) ...	12s. 6d.
Balaghat (fully paid)	4s.
Do. 10 o/o Preference (fully paid) ...	13s.
Burma Ruby Mines	7s.
Champion Reef (fully paid)	3s.
Deccan Goldfield Development (11s. paid) ...	3d.
Dharwar Gold (fully paid)	1s. 6d.
Dharwar Reefs (17s. paid)	3d.
Glenrock	2d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	6d.
Goldfields of Mysore (18s. paid) (new shares)...	3d.
Hosur Gold Mines (fully paid)	4½d.
Hutti (Nizam's) (fully paid) ...	...18s. 9d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	...38s. 9d.
Kempinkote (New) (fully paid)	4d.
Mysore Gold (fully paid) ...	...96s. 3d.
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	... 6d.
Mysore West (19s. paid) ...	... 1s. 6d.
Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid) ...	... 1s. 6d.
Nanjungod (fully paid) ...	... *Seller* Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog (fully paid)... ...	... 23s.
North Anantapur (4s. paid) ...	... 5s. 6d.
Ooregum Ordinary (fully paid) ...	...12s. 3d.
Ooregum Preference (fully paid) ...	20s. 4½d.
Sangli (15s. paid)	... 3d.
Shimoga Goldfields (Rs. 5 paid) ...	... Rs. 4½
Topuldodi (Nizam) (16s. paid) ...	... *Nom.*

BENGAL COAL MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 26.

A number of Coal share auctions took place to-day, including Govindpore, 7·12 ; Gopalichuck, 9·5 ; East Indian Coal, 232 ; East Indian Coal, new issue, 150 ; Paid up, 151 ; New Beerbhoom Coal, 36·4 ; Hurrilladih 73 ; Oriental, 3·2 ; and Phœnix, 5·2. In Jute share auction, Alliance (Ordinary) at 105 ; and Fort Gloster (Ordinary) at 135 are reported. Other transactions included :—Auckland, 4 ; Baraboni, 16 ; Bengal Giridih, 18 ; Bhalgora, 15·4 ; Borea, 13·4 ; Barrakar, 18 ; Gopalichuck, 9·4 ; Jumoni, 8 ; Kasoonda, 32 ; Matigara, 7·4 ; New Beerbhoom, 36·8 ; New Kendeh, 3·4 ; Raneegunge, 16 to 15·8 ; Standard 13-8. Government Paper was 93-10, and Exchange on Demand 1s. 3 15-16d.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 27.

Kasoonda Coal shares went up four rupees to-day ; Jumoni two rupees, Raneegunge one rupee, and Baraboni one rupee. Transactions to-day include :—Baraboni 17-8 to 18, East Indian Coal Rs. 231, business done ; Jumoni 10-8 ; Kasoonda 37 to 38 ; New Beerbhooms 36 to 37 ; New Trituriya 6-8 buyers ; Raneegunge 19-12, business done; and Standard, 15 sellers.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The following is the eighty-seventh report of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank :—

The directors have now to submit to you a General Statement of the affairs of the Bank, and Balance Sheet for the half-year ending 31 December.

The net profits for that period, including doll. 2,005,774·81, balance brought forward from last account after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and, due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to doll. 5,644,125·65.

The Directors recommend the transfer of doll.500,000 from the profit and loss account to credit of the Silver Reserve Fund which Fund will then stand at doll. 14,500,000.

After making this transfer and deducting remuneration to directors there remains for appropriation doll. 5,129,125·65, out of which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of two pounds sterling per share, viz. : £240,000 and a bonus of five shillings sterling per share, viz. : £30,000 amounting in all to £270,000 which at 1-8 3-4, the rate of the day, will absorb doll. 3,122,891·57.

The balance doll. 2,006,234·08 to be carried to new profit and loss account.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 23rd Feb. 1909 as compared with the statement of 16th Feb. 1909 :—

Liabilities.	Feb. 16. Rs.	a.	p.	Feb. 23. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,65,00,000	0	0	1,65,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,30,03,611	8	3	1,43,27,743	5	4
Other Deposits, &c	16,94,12,137	11	7	16,78,98,475	0	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	5,52,232	0	3	5,85,765	7	6
Sundries	14,99,443	9	7	15,47,946	3	3
Rs...	22,09,67,424	13	8	22,08,59,930	0	4
Assets.	**Rs.**	**a.**	**p.**	**Rs.**	**a.**	**p.**
Govt. Securities	3,14,74,451	0	0	3,13,80,167	0	0
other authorized Investments ...	35,27,225	0	0	35,40,775	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	4,77,23,533	13	8	4,76,05,057	1	0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	5,47,10,443	8	10	5,47,03,399	1	11
Bills discounted, &c	3,08,25,792	4	9	2,97,64,427	12	9
Balances with other Banks ...	27,46,761	7	7	31,39,597	14	11
Bullion	3,950	12	0	3,950	12	0
Dead Stock.....	18,65,529	15	1	19,01,892	0	1
Stamps	17,725	6	5	17,123	12	6
Sundries	4,03,998	12	6	2,92,082	6	6
	17,32,99,412	0	10	17,23,48,472	13	8
Cash, &c., at Head Office.. } Cash, &c., at Branches ... }	4,76,68,012	12	10	4,85,11,457	2	8
	22,09,67,424	13	8	22,08,59,930	0	4

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	9,53,673	Increase.
Government Balance at Branches	3,70,458	do
Other Deposits	15,13,662	Decrease.
Post Bills.....	33,533	Increase.
Assets.		
Bank's Investments	80,734	Decrease.
Loans	1,18,476	do
Accounts of Credit.....	7,044	do
Mercantile Bills.....	10,61,365	do
Cash at Head Office	13,66,325	Increase.
Cash at Branches	5,22,880	Decrease.

Percentage 25·31.

RAILWAYS RETURN.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 13th Feb. on 1,778·77 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,67,000	Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 4,74,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	94	169	4	267
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	7,90,000	15,95,000	37,000	2,422,000
Total for 7 weeks	9,57,000	18,95,000	44,000	2,896,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,00,749	3,40,314	5,829	5,46,892
Per mile of Ry..	114	192	3	309
Total to corresponding date..	10,54,650	24,00,929	42,802	3,498,381

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 72,892

Do, to date.....Rs. 6,03,381

A CONTEMPORARY states that the proposal to build a church at Maymyo has been shelved for the, present, as the authorities of the Anglican Church in India are not prepared to accept the condition that the building shall not be consecrated.

C & B

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT

TABLE DELICACIES,

Sole Agents for Lea & Perrin's WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

In Special Tins.

PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR, SALAD OIL..

Celebrated Oilmen's Stores.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL.

OUR "CAMPAIGN" WATCHES.

GOLD, SILVER, NICKEL.

An Exceptionally Inexpensive Faithful Recorder of Time.

18CT. GOLD CASES.

Plain or Engine Turned.

Crystal face ... ... Rs. 200/-
½ Hunting ... ... „ 225/-
Hunting ... ... „ 235/-

ADJUSTED, TIMED and WARRANTED.

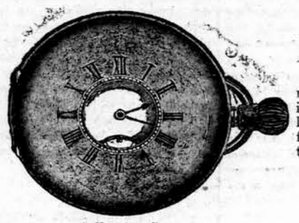
Crystal Face Case.

STERLING SILVER CASES.

Crystal face ... ... Rs. 40/-
½ Hunting... ... ... „ 45/-
Hunting ... ... „ 45/-

A COMPACT GENTLEMANLY WATCH.

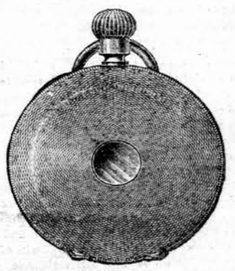
DESCRIPTION :—The "Campaign" Watch has a half-plate lever movement, a plain compound balance, all essential parts are jewelled, including the lever, which has jewelled facets ; the keyless ratchet is large, minimising the strain in winding and securing durability ; the figures on the white enamelled dial are very bold and clear, so that the time can be seen in a faint light.



Hunting Case.

OUR STRONG RECOMMENDATION

of the "Campaign" Lever Watches is based on 35 years' experience of their accuracy in timekeeping under all climatic conditions throughout the length and breadth of India.



Hunting Case.

SOLID NICKEL CASES.

White Wear Throughout.

Crystal face ... ... Rs. 25/-

You might pay a thousand Rupees for a watch and not excel the accuracy of timekeeping of our "Campaign" Watches.

MARCKS & Co., LTD, BOMBAY & POONA.

Dr J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.

The best known Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Acts like a charm in DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.

The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind ; creates a calm refreshing sleep ; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail ; leaves no bad effects ; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

Meridian Watches.

KNOWN ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Have proved the Best for Hot Climates

Reliable in Every Way.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

Watch Repairing Department

G. A. CHARPIE & CO., BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

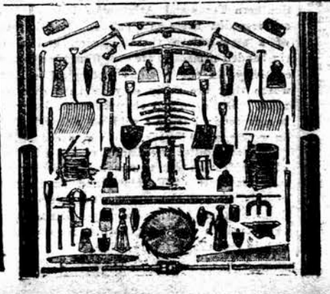
FORD'S GOLD MEDAL ABSORBENT BLOTTING

To be obtained of all Stationers.

Our Name and Trade Mark is a guarantee to the Public of the Highest Quality only.

FORD 428 MILL.

A LUXURIOUS ECONOMY.



HIGH-CLASS TOOLS

FOR MINERS, CONTRACTORS, AND AGRICULTURISTS.

HAND AND POWER BORING MACHINES FOR

MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

JHALAWAR.

Jhalawar, Feb. 23,—His Highness Raj Rana Sir Bhawani Singh, Bahadar, K.C.S.I., received a great ovation on his return from the Investiture at Calcutta, and it cannot but be interesting to give a few particulars of the gratifying ceremoney. The people of Jhalawar sincerely love their gifted Prince and appreciate the very many good things he has been doing for them. They have never evinced a greater solicitude or enthusiasm and the magnificent reception on the present occasion was quite spontaneous for there was no official pressure of any sort.

Some days before the expected arrival, a Provisional Committee was formed of the principal citizens and the programme they thought out reflects great credit upon their originality and care. The suburbs and the main portion of the thoroughfares—practically the whole of the picturesque town of Jhalrapatan—were set up splendidly for the purpose. The various decorations consisted of gateway arches, erected at no less than thirteen places from the Palace to the Jhalawar border and and all along the Kothi, or summer residence of His Highness. The premises of private merchants and the citizens' quarters as well as the public places vied with one another in fitting up suitable embelishments. Rich draperies, fresh and cut flowers artificial flowers, festoons, and flags with appropriate mottoes, were freely used in decorating convenient corners and rows of buildings. The entire population, in their best clothes, were observed going to receive their popular Prince. This spontaneous splendid reception is mainly due to the manifold useful things His Highness has done for his people. That he was selected by the kind Government for the eminent order of Knighthood, is a patent proof of his sincere desire for the welfare of his subjects.

His Highness arrived here yesterday and a shamiana had already been pitched for the reception purposes. The Principal Sirdars, Jagirdars and all the Civil and Military Officers welcomed His Highness as he alighted from the carriage, with a fragrant thick shower of rose leaves—the troops of all ranks presented arms and the State Band played the National Anthem. The party subsequently moved to the shamiana were Nazars were presented and remitted as usual. A procession was then formed and His Highness the Raj Rana, followed by Maharaja Balbhadra Singhji, Thakur Umrao Singhji, A.-D.-C., Khan Sahib Shekh Subhan Khanji. and all the other nobles proceeded to the town. All along the two miles of the main road, thousands of spectators were ranged and respectfully greeted as the procession passed by. When the State carriage arrived at the main entrance, the students of the several schools gave three hearty cheers, and hundreds of females in picturesque throngs were singing songs of customary welcome, with presents of fresh flowers, lit candles and other auspicious things. His Highness alighted at the Palace gate and the usual salute of guns was fired in honour of the triumphal entry. After thanksgiving to the household gods, and a visit to the palace ladies, His Highness drove to the Kothi. In the evening, the whole town was ablaze, the illuminations being very extensive and variegated. All the public buildings and the whole market and private houses were lit in quite an artistic manner and masses of people were seen moving about and visiting the various attractions and appreciating the charms of the principle places.

The Municipal Board, the Rajendra Literary Institute and other public bodies have prepared addresses, with the accompannying silver caskets, and all of these will be presented on a fixed date in due course.

UMBALLA.

FEBRUARY 20TH.—A fashionable wedding, three days Assault-at-Arms and a Horse Show coming directly after the Native Cavalry Polo Tournament has left us a little breathless, and from now till the 6th March, when the Subaltern's Polo Tournament commences, we propose to lead the simple life—or so we say. The ladies will doubtless spend many strenuous hours planning new and still more beautiful creations than those which dazzled us last week, the call of the wild will certainly appeal to mere man who will hasten to put in his application for 10 days' leave, and the subalterns will turn to polo with feverish energy to fit themselves for the coming fray.

But to hark back; the wedding which took place on the 17th instant between Miss Violet Fergusson, daughter of Colonel Fergusson, Commanding the 1st K. D. Gs, and Captain Guy Boileau, R.E., was quite one of the events of the cold weather season. As it has been already described in these columns I shall only remark that the bride looked quite charming, wore a lovely frock and that she and her husband seemed radiantly happy as they disappeared from our eyes in a whirlwind of rice, rose leaves and old shoes, driving off to the station in the Patiala State coach, drawn by six horses, ridden by three subalterns of the Royal Horse Artillery. From the pace at which they went down the Mall, many feared the worst, and visions of stretchers and maimed limbs filled our minds, but I hear the happy pair enjoyed the shaking and swaying quite enormously and are extremely happy and flourishing at Rupar, where the honeymoon is being spent.

The Assault-at-Arms was like all its kind, and gave much joy to the British and Indian soldier alike, not to mention the spectators who gathered large numbers each day, arriving early and staying late to see all that there was to be seen.

The musical drive by the Royal Horse Artillery and the musical ride by the K. D. Gs. were greatly appreciated on the last afternoon, though the dust was quite appalling, and in the former performance almost entirely hid the guns from view, while black hats and frocks were greyer brown long before it was over. Different Regiments were "At Home" each afternoon, and provided tea and confortable chairs in the large tents erected for the purpose, while a band discoursed sweet music at just the right distance off.

The Horse Show was quite a success from all points of view. "N." Battery won the team drawing in great style, their four handsome browns being greatly admired and very cleverly handled by Captain Forman. Major Cobham's good looking grey mare, ridden by Mr. Leader, won the first prize in the ladies' back class, while Mrs. O'Rorke carried off the red riband for pony jumping.

The ladies' driving competition was not remarkable for pace, but the fair charioteers showed much skill in handling the ribbons, Mrs. O'Rorke in the end being awarded first prize, Mrs. Leader, who drove Miss Beamish's handsome little black waler, taking second place.

The class for children's ponies as usual proved a most popular event, and the hearts of fond parent throbbed with pride as their off-spring mounted on diminutive steeds paraded in the ring, I did not envy the judge his task; mercifully he appeared to have no qualms, and made his selections with a deliberate sang froid which called forth my sincerest admiration. Major Cobham's small daughter on a well-shaped grey pony was awarded the first prize; Miss Mary Woon, on a skewbald, and Master Victor Campbell on a tiny long-tailed bay being placed second and third, respectively.

The Royal Garrison Artillery were "At Home" during the afternoon, Mrs. Drake and Mrs. Normand being joint hostesses, and looking after our wants most assiduously. The tea provided was excellent, and after we had all done full justice to it, Mrs. Woon with her usual kindnes distributed the prizes. The latter were really most charming and useful articles, cups, rose bowls, photo frames, cigarette boxes, etc., and everyone envied the winners as each in turn went up to receive one or other of these handsome souvenirs. Our new General, General Pilcher, was on the ground judging some of the events during the afternoon, having come up here for a few days from Secunderabad.

Next month we shall bid farewell with much sorrow to General and Mrs. Woon who have been most popular in Umballa where they will be most sincerly missed.

YERCAUD

Yercaud, 20th Feb.—Most of the coffee-crops (which nearly all fell short of estimate owing to the drought in November and December) are now gathered in, and spike is showing up well. If heavy rain holds off (we have had a light shower or two) this month, prospects will be rosy for the next crop.

In Yercaud constant complaints are amongst people who live or use the roads near Longleypet of constant tom-toming and rows, which occur frequently in the evenings continuing till past midnight. It is hoped that the new Deputy Tahsildar will give this matter his attention.

Early yesterday morning the mail-runner was found unconscious on the road near Alagapuram village, between the Railway Station and the Jail, and all the mails are missing. This village has an unenviable reputation as harbouring thieves, and as the Yercaud mails are carried by a solitary runner who leaves the railway station long before dawn, it is rather surprising that such a robbery has never occurred before. The Postal authorities could surely afford to send the mails to the foot of the ghaut by jutka at a cost of a few annas daily! This would be a safer and a speedier methed.

The quite interval between Christmas and the hot weather season is nearing its end, though even now a faithful handful of members foregathers at at the Club every evening for tennis. badminton, billiards, and gossip. Meanwhile, one hears that almost every house is taken from March, and the hotels and boarding-houses seem confident of a good season, for which the Club is preparing by putting tennis-court, billiard-tables, gramaphone, etc. in working trim.

Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. David on account of the accident to her husband Mr. I. E. David, Assistant Inspector-General of Police, in the Madras Point-to-Point last Thursday; and also for Mrs. Fletcher Norton, who has left here for Madras, where her son, Mr. H. V. Noone, underwent a serious operation, which, we are glad to hear, was successful, Mr. R. Bruce Foote and Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Leeming are away on a few weeks' trip to Calcutta, and next month we shall welcome back from England Mr. C. A. G. Turner and his bride.

POONAMALLEE.

Poonamallee, 21st Feb.—Captain Moreton, of the Cheshire Regiment, took over the duties of Commandant from Captain Castle to-day.

A very pretty wedding was solemnised the other day in St. Mary Magdalene's Church, the contracting parties being Mr. Roberts, of the Calcutta Police and Miss Gage of this Station. The Rev. A. E. Stanley officiated, and the bride was attended by the Misses Slore and Dorsey, whilst Mr. Dorsey (junior) acted as best man.

The strike of bazaarmen still continues and there is no sign of its termination. Despite the persuasion of the district officials, the bazaarmen still refuse to re-open their shops. They have telegraphed their grievance to the Commander-in-Chief and have also petitioned the Governor of Madras. Several of them however, are very anxious to re-open, feeling that their injudicious action has caused a great financial loss to them. The shop-keeper from Kunnatore has returned to his native village, and one from Saidapet has opened a bazaar in the Jail compound under Police protection. His prices are, I hear very high, and therefore prohibitive to the poorer people who are the greatest sufferers through this strike.

Last evening a farewell social was given on the Sergeants' tennis court in honour of Captain Castle our Commandant, who early next week proceeds to Alipore on promotion. Invitations had been issued to both the European and Indian residents of the Station, and the large number who responded showed how popular Captain Castle has been with all Amongst the many who were present were Major Hennessey, R. A. M.C., Lieutenants Wills and Key, the Rev. A. E. and Mrs. Stanley, the Rev. Father Fitzpatrick, Mr. D. Irving, Mrs. Morrison, the Deputy Collector, the Deputy Superintendent of the Police and the Stationary Sub-Magistrate. A shamiana had been pitched and during the evening games of tennis were played, the Indians winning most of the games. Refreshments for the Europeans were provided by the generosity of the Sergeants of the Depot, while some Brahmin gentlemen catered for the Indian guests. Selections of English and Indian music on two gramophones enlivened the proceedings. Sergt.-Major Whitfield, speaking on behalf of the Europeans, referred to Captain Castle's administrative abilities and said how glad he was to find the East and the West comingling so happily together as they were doing this evening. Mr. Vadachella Iyer, on behalf of the Indians, in a very neat speech eulogised Captain Castle's "regime" and spoke warmly of the very pleasant relations existing between the European and Indians of this Station. Captain Castle after suitably responding was garlanded, and "pan supari" having been distributed this very pleasant function terminated.

PONDICHERRY.

Pondicherry, 22nd Feb.—On the 10th instant the late Procureur-General-Chief of Justice, with M. Lethaira, Deputy of French India, left by the M. M. steamship, "Himalaya," for France via Colombo. The former, with the late Governor, has been summoned to France by the Minister for the Colonies.

M. Lemaire's case, which has been before the Court for a long time, is expected to be closed next week, when judgment will be given.

The three principal works now in hand are the extension of the pier by about another 250 feet; the new water supply scheme; and the electric lighting of the town. These works are estimated to cost about Rs. 6 lakhs. The first two works are in the hands of the brothers Gaudart, who have a well-equipped workshop near the Railway Station and the third is in the hands of Messrs. Seimens Bros., of Calcutta and Madras. Further particulars with reference to these works will be given in my next.

On Friday, the 5th instant, H. E. M. Leveique, the new Governor for French India, arrived and was received at the Railway station by the Mayor M. Henry Gaebele; the members of the Conseils Electif, General, Local, Municipal and the Chambers of Commerce and Agriculture.

On His Excellency alighting from the train, the Artillery fired the salute; His Excellency was then conducted to a decorated pandal, where a Guard of Honour, under a European Officer, was drawn up. The Guard presented arms, and the Municipal Band played the "Marseillaise," and the Mayor then addressed His Excellency welcoming him on behalf of the people, and gave him a resume of the principal works now in progress. His Excellency, in return, thanked the Mayor and all present for the hearty welcome given him, and left for his temporary residence, the Hotel Du Secretaire General in the Rue de la Marine.

During the day, visits were exchanged between the new and retiring Governors.

On the 9th instant H. E. M. Bonhoure handed over office to H. E. M. Leveique, and left by train for Colombo via Tuticorin, the same night, with Madame Bonhoure and children.

The 10th instant was a public holiday, and during the day H.E.M. Leveique held a reception at Government Houses for all Civil and Military Officers, the Conseils Electifs, and the Chambers of Commerce and Agriculture.

In addressing those present, His Excellency asked for their willing co-operation in the just administration of the country. He then took leave, shaking hands with all present.

BERHAMPORE.

Berhampore, 19th Feb.—Tuesday, the 16th instant, was a memorable day in the annals of Digupoody, the chief town in the Zemindary of Peddakimidy. The Zemindary having requested the Collector Mr N. Macmichael, I.C.S., to lay the foundation stone of a school-building, which the latter kindly consented to do so. Arrangements were made to receive him in a pavilion near the site of the school.

The Collector arrived at 4 30 p.m., and the proceedings began with the reading of an Address by Mr. V. V. Jogiah Pantulu, the Zemindar's Vakil, in the course of which he said :—

It was a matter for encouragement that even in out-the-way places education was being recognised as essential. Once there was no demand even for Primary education in this town, but a supply had created a demand. The Zemindar built the building opposite, intending it primarily for a hospital which was opened a few years ago and an hospital assistant was employed. The people of the place were too conservative to take to hospital medicines; so that the hospital had had to be closed and the Zemindar had to employ a number of Uriya physicians to distribute medicines among the people. In a portion of this building the Zemindar opened a school which was rather poorly attended in the beginning. But afterwards children attended in larger numbers, and the school had been gaining in strength, the pupils on its rolls numbered now about 70. There was also in the town a night school for artists etc., a girls' school and Sanskrit school, in addition to the Anglo-Vernacular school, the foundation stone of which was then to be laid. This showed that the Uriya community, which was backward in education, had realised the importance thereof. After recounting the numerous benefactions of the Zemindar, he pointed out that though the Zemindar received the Estate from the Court of Wards with a debt of Rs. 2 lakhs, in the course of three years he had discharged the whole debt and in spite of his numerous charities he had been making a substantial saving every year.

After the Address had been read, Mr. N. Macmichael laid the stone with the usual formality. In the course of his speech he said :—Only two months ago, at the outset of his first Agency tour, he had the pleasure of laying a foundation stone of a school building at Dharakota, and now again at the outset of his second Agency tour he was to lay another foundation stone in Peddakimidy. He was glad that his first two tours in the District were associated with the lying of foundation stones to school buildings. As a proof of the interest he took in education he recently inspected a few schools and he proposed to inspect more. He thanked the Zemindar for the reception given him and he was glad to find that there was great demand for education. Government could not do every thing in the matter of education without the support of Rajahs and other rich men. He had great pleasure in testifying to the interest which the Zemindars in the District were taking in education and he instanced the efforts in this direction by the Zemindars of Kallikota, Dharakota, and Peddakimidy. The remarks which Mr. V. V. Jogiah Pantulu had made in his Address showed the good work which the Zemindar of Peddakimidy had been doing. He was glad to learn that the Zemindar proposed to show his interest in education in a substantial way at Berhampore. In conclusion he thanked the Zemindar for requesting him to lay the foundation stone and hoped that the school would improve and rise in time to be a Lower Secondary and even a High School and be useful to all the surrounding places. He suggested that the educational officers might be consulted as to the requirements of the building.

COCHIN.

Cochin, 20th Feb.—Captain W. C. Gray, I. M. S., arrived here during the week and took charge from Assistant Surgeon Virghese, L. M. & S.

There appears to be no truth in the report that the Vicar-Apostolic of Ernakulam is to be made an Archbisop with a view to his appointment to the Head of the Hierarchy to be constituted for the Roman Catholic Syrians in Malabar. I have it on good authority that, though the proposal is before the Holy See, no nomination has yet been made as to who, among the three Vicars-Apostolic, should be the Head of the Hierarchy.

The facility for back water journey to Kottayam and Aleppey from Cochin is to be enhanced by the establishment of a motor-boat service between Cochin and Kottayam. Two boats, I am told, are to be purchased from Messrs. Brunton and Sons by Mar Dionysius the Syrian Metropolitan, at a cost of Rs. 16,000, and they will run between these two places, the management of the boats being entrusted to the firm. Thus, the passengers will have the advantages of two services, the other being Messrs. Whalibhoy Khaderboy and Co's. steam boat service.

Since the transfer of the Rev. Mr. Irwin to Northern India on his appointment to the Government Ecclesiastical Department, St. Francis's Church has been without a Chaplain. I now understand that the vacancy is to be filled up by the Rev. W. E. B. Hoysted, who has been appointed Chaplain of the Government Church and of the High Range by the Colonial and Continental Church Society, with the approval of Dr. Gill, Bishop in Travancore and Cochin. Mr. and Mrs. Hoysted will be in Cochin about the end of May.

There is to be more litigation between the Nestorians under the jurisdiction of Mar Timotheus and the Catholic Syrians of Trichur with regard to the ownership of the church, which is now in the possession of the former. When the Trichur Vicariate was under charge of Dr. Medlycott, His Lordship instituted a suit in the District Court at Trichur to recover possession of the church in question from the Nestorian Christians. It was decided against Dr. Medlycott by the District Court of Trichur, the decision being upheld by the Chief Court on the ground, among others, that the plaintiff was not entitled to a decree in his favour, as he was not joined in the suit by any of the "Yogakars," or parishioners. The suit that is now contemplated is to be brought by the Roman Catholic descendants of those parishioners, who while in the Nestorian Faith had contributed towards the erection of the Church either by endowments or other means. Their suit will be for the recovery of that portion of the cost which their ancestors had contributed towards the erection of the Church.

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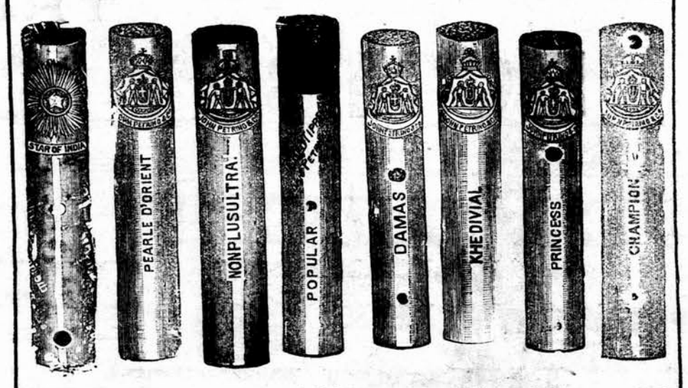

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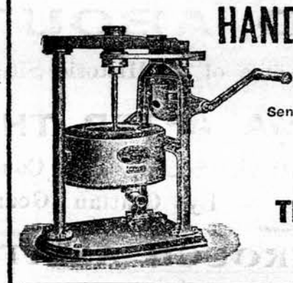

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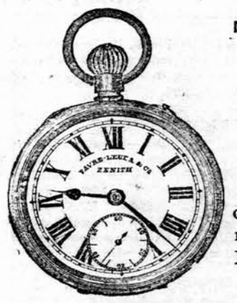

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